Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,030.

By Public Auction

THIS DAY

Wednesday the 29th Inst.

FRITH

Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SUBMIT

TO PUBLIC SALE

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS;

VIZ.

LONG Cloths, Cossa Cloths, Broad Cloths, the remainder of an Invoice of Cavalry Swords with steel Scabbards, and also an Invoice of Books—about fifty Pegue Jars, Irish Butter, Oatmeal, Corks, Mustard, sundry Wines—several articles of Furniture and a variety of other Goods.

AND AT NOON.

Several Brace of thorough bred English Grey Hounds, some half bred Pups and three Cabul Dogs.

Nesbit Lane, 29th April, 1829.

TO BE SOLD

ON ACCOUNT OF THOSE CONCERNED

THIS DAY

Wednesday the 29th Inst.

BY

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

The following damaged Books and Prints imported per

ELIZA.

BUTTONS Antiquities of English Cities, Readings on Natural Philosophy—Life in India, 3 Vols.—Odes on Cash—Corn and Currency—Collingwood's correspondence, Army and Navy List, Martins Print of the Deluge, Sporting Magazine—Zillah a Novel, 4 Vol.—The Christmas Box—Adventurer—and several other Annuals are also in the batch.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AT

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

A VERY Superior Chinese Ivory Flower Boat, the workmanship of which far exceeds the generality of such articles, also a variety of Ivory Tortoshell and other China Articles by the latest arrivals.

FOR SALE

AT

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

NOTES ON THE

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

BY

R. H. KENNEDY M. D.

PRICE PER COPY, 12 Rs.

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 29th April, 1829

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 30th Instant.

SEVERAL Venetian and Glass Windows, new Horse Brushes, sets of Shoe Ditto, Household Furniture, a double poled Tent and other Articles.

Meadows Street, 29th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

AT ONE O'CLOCK

To-morrow the 30th Instant.

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF

A Gray Arab

SADDLE HORSE,

HEIGHT 15 HANDS.

Meadows Street, 29th April, 1829,

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

Prime Herefordshire

CYDER,

PRICE RUPEES 8, PER DOZEN.

Meadows Street, 29th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A LARGE SURAT MADE SINGLE POLED

TENT.

LINED with Chintz, size within the inner walls 20 by 22 feet, 6½ feet between the walls which are 7½ feet high

PRICE Rs. 400.

Meadows Street, 29th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEAT ENGLISH BUILT

DENNET

AND HARNESS,

PRICE Rs. 800

Meadows Street, 29th April, 18 29.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

THE

ORIENTAL HERALD

FOR NOVEMBER,

PRICE Rs. 5.

Meadows Street, 29th April, 1829.

FOR SALE.

THE property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them.

A REMARKABLY NEAT AND LIGHT

PALANQUIN CARRIAGE,

FITTED UP WITH GREEN MOROCCO

WITH A SET OF ENGLISH

HARNESS,

ALMOST NEW

WITH A POWERFUL

BAYHORSE,

WELL BROKE IN

PRICE Rs. 750.

Enquire of the PRINTER at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Advertisement.

THE Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the late Firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company, regret the necessity of their thus publicly notifying to the European Gentlemen who are indebted to the said late firm, that in consequence of the functions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay being temporarily suspended, they will be compelled to send to the Government of this Presidency a list of the Individuals who are so indebted to the said late firm, and the amount of their respective debts, requesting the interference of the Honorable the Government in their behalf.

As many of the Gentlemen who are so indebted to the said late firm are fully aware that legal proceedings were on the point of being instituted against them for the recovery of their said debts previous to the functions of the Supreme Court being so suspended, and no offers whatever to come to an arrangement having been made by them, the said Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the said late firm are therefore sorry to announce that they have no alternative (under the present circumstances) but to appeal to the Government for the purpose above stated. But they are anxious before they adopt such a step, to give every opportunity to those Gentlemen who are so indebted to the said late firm to come forward and enter into some arrangement for the liquidation of their said debts, as far as their respective circumstances will allow.

The said Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the said late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company therefore trust, that such Gentlemen will come forward and put their said debts into a train for liquidation before the fifteenth day of June next, after which time the names of those who have not done so, together with the amount of their repective debts will be immediately after sent to the Government—Bombay, 15th day of April 1829.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE,

Forself and other Trustees and Judgement Creditors of the late firm of Bhiccajee Merjee and Company.

(1)

NOTICE.

CHARRINGTON'S BEER of the October brewing now landing from the Ship *Eliza* will be sold in quantities not under 4 Hhds at 90 Rs. per Hhd.

Apply to ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1829.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Patrick Stewart & Co.

A 1 ⅛ Inch Iron CABLE 120 Fathoms, ANCHORS of 17 @ 22 Cwts and Iron Chests and Book Cases of Sizes.

Bombay, 29th April, 1829.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE Situated at the Mount, called Braganza (lately occupied by Lieut. Col. Sullivan) and has lately undergone a thorough repair, as also a new Portico has been made for the convenience of a Carriage. The Venetians, Doors &c. have been newly Oil painted and the Walls, White Washed and Coloured, and is ready to be entered on immediately being all complete. For Terms apply at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 29th April, 1829.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE at Chowpatty, newly built, and well adapted for a Family. For further particulars enquire of TYABJEE AND CO. Milliners, opposite to Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjees and Son's.

Bombay, 29th April, 1829.

A CARD.

THE LITERARY AND JUVENILE SOUVENERS lately advertized are to be had at the Office of the undersigned at the following prices.

Literary Souvener each.....12 Rs.

Jevenile Do.....8 Rs.

PER PRO: JOHN GILDER & CO.

CHAS. GILDER,

Bombay, 29th April, 1829.

FOR SALE

At the Gazette Office.

IN the Form of a Pamphlet, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, from the Bench, on the occasion of his again finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

Bombay 29th April 1829.

LOG BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHED on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

Bombay, 29th April, 1829.

FOR SALE

At the Gazette Office,

LITHOGRAPHED COPIES OF THE

REVISED TARIFF,

AND

TABLES of the value of Currency, receivable in Payment of the Bombay Customs.

Bombay, 29th April, 1829.

FOR SALE.

At the Gazette Office

A FEW COPIES

OF THE TRIAL

OF

CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,

H. C. MARINE,

PRICE RUPEES 5.

Bombay, 29th April, 1829

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE.

	RS	QR	RS
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	,,	‘‘
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.	7	,,	‘‘
Sheet Almanac for 1829	1	,,	‘‘
Bills of Exchange, per sett	,,	2	‘‘
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	2	‘‘
Interest Bonds, do	,,	2	‘‘
Respondentia Bonds do	1	,,	‘‘
Policies of Insurance do	1	,,	‘‘
Bills of Lading per set	,,	,,	‘‘
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	,,	‘‘
Articles of War.	5	‘‘	‘‘

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS. BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
TO ALL CONCERNED.

THAT the several Insolvents after mentioned have filed in my Office SCHEDULES of their respective Debts. containing the descriptions of the several persons to whom such debts are owing. with an Account of all the Estates and Effects &c. which can be made available for the benefit of their Creditors ; and also a statement of the names and places of abode of the persons from whom any debts are owing to them viz.

GEORGE HIGGS
THOMAS MICHAEL SMITH
LUIS FERNANDES
MAHOMED EBRAHIM BIN BAPOJEE GOOLBHAREY
SADDASEWE BHEWROW
DADOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE
SEEDY ESMAIL KHAN HUSSEJEY
DAWOOD KHAN TYEBJEE
JEYRAMJEE RAGOOJEE
DAMJEE ANNUNDJEE
RAGOONATH AMBOYDASS AND VALLJEE AMBOYDASS
BOODIA JAO PATELL and
BHAW CHOUTMUL GOOLABRA MOOTRAJEE.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
21*st April*, 1829.

محكمه مديونان نادار سفلي

ازينجا خبر داده ميشود بتمام علاقه داران كه بعضي از نادار مذكورين ذيل دردفتر من ثبت گرديده و مخصوص دفتر دين انها مشتمل بر تفصيل املاك و اموال بعضي اشخاص و مديون كدام كس است و مي تواند كه منتفع شوند و ايفان انهان و نيز زبان بندي آسامي و اماكن اشخاص كه بركدام كس قرض ميدارند

جارج هيگ
تامس ميچل اسمث
لويس فرناندس
محمد ابراهيم بن باپو گلباري
سدا سيو بهيو رام
داد وبا رام چندرجي
سيدي اسماعيل خان حبشي
داود خان طيب جي
جيرام جي واگوجي
رام جي انند جي
رگوناتهايداس
ويل جي ايداس
بو ديا جاو پاتيل
بهاوچاوترام گلابراو تراجي

جان كا نمبر ١٠ راه فصيل
متصدي ٢١ اپريل ١٨٢٩

INSOLVENT DEBTORS. BOMBAY

શા·મુનમ્રલ·ગુલાબ્રા· મુત્રાજી*
જાંત·કા·
કલાર્ક·

નંમ્બર· ૧૦ રામ્પાર્ટરોવ·
તારીખ· ૨૧ મી·આપરેલ·સને· ૧૮૨૯

मुंबइ येथील नादार देणेदाराचें कोर्ट

सर्व जे संमद ठेवित असतील त्यांस ज्याहिर खबर दिल्हि जाते ऐसिजे खालिं लिहेलेले नादार देणेदार यांहि आपणास कर्ज किती व ज्यां लोकांस कर्ज देणे त्यांचो नावनिसिचि तप्सिलवार यादि व आपल्यास कर्ज देणार यांस उपयोग होउं शकेल असि आपलि मिळकत व वित्तविषय याचा हिशोब व आपणास लोकांकडुन कर्ज येणे त्यां लोकांची नावनिसि व राह्याचे ठिकाणाचि यादि आमचे अफिसांत दिल्हि आहे

ज्यार्ज हिग्स
थामस मिचेल स्मिथ
लुइस फर्नान्देस्
माहामद इब्राहिम् बिन् बापु जी गुलाब्रे
सदाशिव भिवंराव्
दादोबा रामचंद्रजी
सिदि इस्मेलखान् हबसि
दाउदखान तएबजी
जेराम राघोजी
दामजी अन्नदजी
रघुनाथ अंबाइदास आणि वेलजी अंबाइदास
बुद्याजावं पाटेल—आणि मा वचौत्मल गुलाब्रे मुत्राजी

ज्यान् का
क्लार्क

नंबर १० राम्पार्टरोव्
ता॥ २१ वि यप्रिल् सन १८२९

For Freight Opium only

TO LINTIN IN CHINA.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

HANNAH,

CAPTAIN JACKSON.

WILL Sail about the 5th proximo. apply to MOTTICHUND AMECHUND at his House or AMICHUND KHEMCHUND, in Bazar Street.

Bombay, 29*th April*, 1829.

For Opium Only.

THE FAST SAILING BARQUE

JAMESINA,

A. GRANT, COMMANDER.

WILL sail for SINGAPORE and CHINA on or before the 5th May next. For freight to either Port apply to Captain GRANT at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 29*th April*, 1829.

FOR LONDON

THE SHIP

PROTECTOR,

BURTHEN 300 TONS.

DANIEL BRAGG MASTER,

FOR Freight or Passage apply to the MASTER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 29*th April*, 1829.

For Passage to London

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

ELIZA A. I.

OF 350 TONS,

ADAM DIXON,

COMMANDER.

HAS a Poop and excellent accomodations for Passengers, will be dispatched early in June.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29*th April*, 1829.

For Passage to the Clyde

THE SHIP

CLAIRMONT.

OF 400 TONS,

A. McAULAY, COMMANDER.

WILL sail about the 10th proximo, carries a Surgeon, and has two Poop Cabins disengaged.

Enquire of the COMMANDER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAL NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 29*th April*, 1829.

For Passage to the Isle of France,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

"THOMAS" A. I.

400 TONS BURTHEN,

W. DAVIDSON

COMMANDER.

HAS room for a few Tons of light goods. Apply to Capt. DAVIDSON or Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR and CO.

The above Vessel is guaranteed to Sail in Ten days from this date.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS —Capt. J. Saunders. 15th Regt. N. I.
Ensn. J. S. Cahill. 3d Regt. N. I.
Surgn. Joseph Glen.
Capt. John Atherton, H. M. 6th Regt.
Lieut. J. Briggs, Staff.
Asst. Surgn. J. A. Laurence, 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th Regt.
Surgn James Bird.
Lieut. A. Hand, 2d Grs.
Ensn. A. H. O. Mathews, 15th Rt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. C. Hagart, 1st European Regt.
Ensign J. C. Bate, 11th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. A. Ritchie, Madras Infy.
Lieut. C. W. Grant, Engineers.
Lieut. Harvey, 4th Dragoons.
Cort. Scott, 4th Dragoons.
Lieut. Brabazon, Artillery.

SHIPPING REPORT. BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 25.—Ship Aurora. (Free Trader) Saml. Owen, Master from Calcutta, 26th Feby. Pt. de Gall 21st March, Goa 17th April.

27th Ship Mount Stewart Elphinstone (Free Trader) Duncan Ritchie, Master from Clyde, 1st Jany.

Do. Dutch Ship Grace, S. D. Allen, Master from Muscat, 20th April.

Do. Ship Cholamed, Nacqudah, from Calcutta, 18th Feby.

Passengers per Aurora.—Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Pettar. Mr. Pettar, 192 Men, Women, and Children, H. M. 6th Regt. under Charge of Capt. Attherton.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 24th Brig Sir Archd. Campbell, Charles Robertson, Master to Madras.

26th Ship John Adam, J. Butler, Master to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. Ship Hymen, (Free Trader) W. H. Edington, Master to London.

Do. Ship Hormasjee Bomanjee, T. H. Johnston, Master to China.

Do. Brig Resource, James Taylor, Master to Penang.

Passengers per Hymen—Lieut. Malcolm, Lieut. Grant, Dr. Wallace, Mr. Bell, Master Dickinson, Mr. Shipton.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH —Clairmont for London ; Protector for London ; Prince of Orange for London ; Fort William for China ; Ann for China ; Castlereagh for China ; Hannah for China ; Lowjee Family for China Charles Forbes for China ; Golconda for China ; Oscar for Persian Gulph : Hind for Penang and Malay Coast ; Samdany for Penang.

PORTUGUESE.—Eliza for Penang.

ARAB.—Fazelkarem for Malay Coast ; Hanody for Malay Cost ; and Futty Rahimany for Kamore.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Prince of Orange, Thomas, Cumbrian, Wm, Glen Anderson, Protector Elizabeth, Eliza, and Mount Stuart Elphinstone.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Hannah, Almeida, Bannerman, Fort William, Oscar, Charles Forbes, Ann, Castlereagh; Lowjee, Pascoa, Carron, Mirzad, Golconda, Glenelg, Cyrene, Clairmont, Caledonia, Samdany. Jamesina, Aurora and Hind.

PORTUGUESE.—Eliza.

DUTCH —Grace.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia,

ARAB.—Futtay Rahimany, Fazilcarim, and Nazsery.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Clive, Ternate, Palinurus, Antilope, and Coote.

H. M. SHIP.—Andromeda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Sattara, on the 18th March, the Lady of R. H. Goodenough Esq. 26th Regt. of a daughter,

At Malligaum, on the 18th April, the Lady of Capt. John Fawcett, 6th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 18th April, at the house of Col. Leighton, C. B, the Lady of Capt. J. Campbell, His Highness the Nizam's Service, of a Son.

At Matoonga on the 23d Inst. the Wife of A. W. Elliot, Draftsman Artillery Depot, of a Daughter.

On Saturday the 25th Instant, the Lady of Captain Manson, Artillery of twin Sons.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

On the 5th March, at Bhooj in Cutch, Mrs Gray, wife of the Rev. James Gray, Chaplain of the station.

On the 19th April, John Alexander, the Infant Son of Capt. J. Campbell, His Highness the Nizam's Service.

On the morning of the 11th April, off Vingorla on his passage to England, on the Ship "Lady East" Captain James Graham lately Commanding the 7th Regt Bombay N. I. His remains were interred on the day following with Military Honor, in the old English burying Ground at Cabo, attended by nearly the whole of the Staff of His Excellency the Governor of Goa, and by his fellow Passengers.

ORIGINAL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I endeavoured, in my last letter, to show that the Revenue Servants of the Hon'ble Company are so engaged in Fiscal, Police and other Important duties, that they have neither time nor the necessary acquaintance with rural affairs to improve the agriculture of the districts under their control.—Indeed to suppose that they have, must argue an extreme ignorance of their multifarious duties,—not the least of which is to prevent the Ryots from suffering by the unjust exactions of their native Establishments; and to secure the Revenue from the peculations of the same men.

Many years must elapse before the proper Surveys are completed to admit of an equitable settlement of land Revenue ; other means must therefore, be had recourse to, for improving the agriculture of the Country; and these means, I am happy to say, are near at hand, were the necessary measures, on the part of government, adopted to bring them into action.

Before any extensive improvements could with advantage be generally introduced from one District to another, it is necessary that Reports be drawn up giving a short yet comprehensive account of the practices now in use in the various districts in each Collectorate, so as to afford *data* for introducing the best practices prevalent in one district into others, less forward in improvement.

An experimental Farm under the management of an intelligent Overseer, is one of the best means Government could adopt, for ascertaining the capabilities of land; and for instructing others in the practice of improved Culture. An experimental farm, judiciously conducted, would have the same effect upon the agriculture, which an experimental Garden has upon the Horticulture of the surrounding country. Besides bringing all the most approved modes of husbandry into full practice, pupils would be instructed in the theory and practice of farming, and might, with advantage, be afterwards employed under the local Officers for improving the Cultivation of the districts under their management. The plan of conducting a farm on an extensive scale, for agricultural experiments, is of easy attainment ; and the primary points are, fixing upon a spot to secure a good soil, and a full command of water, in a situation of easy access by means of good roads.—Having attained those essential points, nothing will be wanting but perseverance to bring all kinds of Crops to that perfection which the climate will admit.

English farming is carried on in great perfection both in Australasia, and at the Cape of Good Hope; and, surely under a climate like India so congenial to good culture, there are few obstacles that would not be easily surmounted. Colonization has no doubt accelerated improvement in the two Countries abovementioned ; but colonization is not what British India requires. India contains within itself all that is required in population. Skill and capital are only necessary. The first is not of difficult attainment ; and the second will follow as a natural consequence of success in the first.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

There is a rising class in India, closely connected with its Rule s, and forming a chain between them and the native population, which if properly cared for and fostered, would be capable of great exertions for the improvement of the Country,—namely the INDO-BRITONS. With English Ideas, feelings, habits and manners, & their education, where it is properly attended to, purely English; this class of men,—now but slightly provided for, are much better adopted for carrying into effect the improvements of this Country, than any other Class of its numerous population; and, as a preliminary measure, of Collecting the necessary information in the Provinces to furnish materials for a General condensed Report, of the best methods of farming practised in the Provinces, as the means of extending improvement.

[redacted] is no class of inhabitants in Bri[redacted] so well adapted for this important d[redacted] INDO-BRITONS, if furnished with specific [redacted]ions. Born in the country necessary to explore, they are better able to endure the fatigue of inland survey, than Europeans; and their early and superior knowledge of the vernacular dialects of the country, would enable them to give a minute and correct description of all which came before them in their district tours.

There are people who state that the INDO-BRITONS are not qualified to form statistical reporters, from the inferiority of their education. Their education, as far as regards usefulness, will not be found so inferior, if properly called into action; and is now in sufficient forwardness to describe and record all the necessary information, to form the ground work of a general condensed report adapted for the objects in view. It is not necessary that a description of the present mode of farming in the provinces should contain a treatise on Botany and all the scientific knowledge of stones, rocks, and trees, with the multiplicity of extraneous information, with which statistical reports are often swelled, so as to counteract their utility; as from their bulk no high authority has time to bestow on their perusal.

From the pursuit after the researches required to form those district Reports, the INDO-BRITONS would acquire an extent of information, which would enable them, if properly supported and patronized, to introduce the best practices of one district into another; and by becoming farmers in the interior, to alter the face of the country, very much for the better.

It has been stated that there is no legislative protection for the persons and property of INDO-BRITONS, beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. A Regulation however, could soon be framed, which the local Government has the power to pass affording to the INDO-BRITONS the specific protection in their persons and property, which justice demands. This, no Government of British India will hold, if the evils exist to the extent stated.

It has been stated that the INDO-BRITONS are deterred from settling in the provinces of India, because they are subjected to Hindoo and Mahomedan Law; and the East Indians of Bengal, in their Petition to the House of Commons assert that Bengal Regulation III. of 1821, renders them "liable in all "cases to be delt with as Hindoos and "and Mahomedan Natives of the lowest "rank; and to be fined, imprisoned and cor-"porally punished, not merely at the dicre-"tion of the European judges, or Magistrates "of the East India Company, but even of the "Hindoo Mahomedan officers of Justice."

The petitioners here complain without an understanding of what justice consists. The Regulation they have quoted is for strengthening the hands of the magistrates by granting extended powers to their assistants, whether European or native, for the early investigation and punishment of Crimes, and surely no peaceable Citizen would lament to see the just sentence of the Law desend quickly upon the head of the guilty,—since nither Law nor justice recognise rank—whether high or low, in it's punishments for offences against the peace and well being of society.

Privileged Criminals are not recognized in England! Why should they be in its Colonies? Nor is there any reason why INDO-BRITONS should escape being "fined, imprisoned and "corporally punished" if they commit the offences which subject them to those punishments. Individual acts of oppression will no doubt happen in the East, as well as in the West Indies but there are no enactments in the East India Codes of Jurisprudence which have not their foundation in justice and they have, moreover, all to be sanctioned by the highest in India, and approved by His Majesty's Ministers in England, before they from a part of the Laws of British India.

Protected in their persons and property the INDO-BRITONS, by establishing themselves in the provinces, would soon infuse a spirit of of improvement that would greatly augment the national resources. It is necessary however, to their respectability and Success, that they should have *a due* share of the advantages of official employment; and, as they would soon be found capable, a *proportion* of the most responsible situations, in the Revenue, Police, and Judicial branches under the Collectors and judges, ought to be conceded to them as vacancies occur, where the situations are not hereditary in certain families.

The plans at present pursued in the interior, have had long enough trial to show their inutility; and with elements of a better plan within reach, it is but justice to give it a fair trial. The British Government in India has been called a *paternal* Government, and yet they all but exclude an important, increasing class of their subjects from any interest in the State—More hereafter.

Yours,
ANON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In compliance with the promise given in the concluding Paragraph of my letter, of the 11th Inst. I proceed to suggest a plan, for removing the grievances complained of.

It was a Maxim with one of the most eminent Medical Men, England ever produced, that "a good Physician is better than no Physician at all; but that a bad Physician is worse than none." Now, Sir, it is fair to assume, that the Medical Officers of this Presidency being worse remunerated for their Professional Services, than the Medical officers of Bengal, and Madras; they are consequently inferior to them, and therefore, come under the Denomination of bad Physicians who are worse than no Physicians at all. Upon this Principle then I recommend, that the whole Medical Department of this Army be discharged; the Dispensaries abolished; and a stop put to the future supply of Europe Medicines on the Public account. This Proposition may startle a little at first, but like many other startling Propositions, which have in the end been adopted, the more its practicability and expediency are examined into, the more manifest they will become.

With a little caution, this plan might be carried into effect, in such a way, as to reconcile the Native Soldiers to the change; satisfy the discarded Medical officer; and produce a saving to Government, (which is now avowedly the paramount object with the Court of Directors) to a very large amount.

In lieu then of the Medical Staff at present attached to Native Regiments, I would employ a Hodjum, and Hukeem, (a Native Surgeon and Physician) upon small salaries; these from their familiar intercourse with the Sepoys, and a thorough knowledge of their language, would early discover their complaints, and readily prevail on their Sick to submit to the remedies:—they would enjoy too, a great advantage over European Surgeons by their expertness in detecting Skulkers and giving information to the proper authorities regarding the characters of every man in the Regiment. The same means should be employed for the Medical attendance on Sick European officers, and Soldiers, with this difference that in the event of a case of this description becoming alarming or doubtful, two or three of the Senior European officers, (for you know Mr. Editor every man is a fool or a Physician at 40, in this Country.) should be called upon to form a Committee of consultation, with the Hukeem, and Hodjum, to decide upon the practice to be pursued. The Ladies at the Presidency might perhaps cling to ancient Prejudices, and prefer the Medical attendance of their countrymen; as I would avoid opposition to my scheme from any quarter, I would suggest a remedy to this objection; two or three of the most popular Practitioners at the Presidency, might be allowed to remain on the Island, to practise, but without receiving any Pay from the Government.

With regard to Medicines. Is not Quicksilver to be had in every Bazar, and cannot in consequence Calomel, Blue Pill, and the various other preparations of that active Drug, be obtained here? Is there not Antimony and may not therefore Tartar Emetic, James's Powder, &c. &c. be prepared? Does not the Poppy, furnishing Opium, Laudanum &c. grow in our Gardens? In short are not active Ingredients for removing all the Diseases of the Country, at hand, every where; and are not all the refinements of our Sciences in the hands of the unskilful, mere "Leather and Prunello"

And now Sir, to please the discharged Surgeons, which I conceive to be the easiest part of my Task, give all those who are entitled to Pensions, double their claims, give all those who have not served their time, the Pension of their Rank, and some of them rather more according to circumstance; and after all this is done an immense saving will still accrue to Government.

According to my calculations 9 out of 10 of our Service would most willingly agree to these terms; a few of the Juniors, of refined taste, might still wish to remain in the Service, let them return to England for a year or two and having duly qualified themselves for Service at the other Presidencies give them appointments there. Supposing an extreme case; that any of the Seniors should wish to continue; let them be turned over to the author of "Sketches in India," to be dealt with Secundum Artem.

I remain Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
CHIRURGICUS.

Bombay 22nd April 1829.

NOTICE.

☞ *The public are respectfully informed that the Proprietors of this paper intend for the future to charge the usual advertising rates of six annas per line, for all announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

Bombay, 29th April 1829

Exchange &c.

On London, ... at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, ... at 30 days sight, 10/ 1 | 50 per 0 | 0
Madras, ... at 30 days sight par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 106¼ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 219 B'by Rs.
German Crowns..... 100 per 211½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton, £ 1 | 5
China..... Per Candy, Nominal

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1829.

The arrival of the MOUNSTUART ELPHINSTONE from Glasgow on the 27th Instant, after an amazingly fine Passage, has put us in possession of a few Papers, the latest of which is the 20th December. She left the Clyde on the 1st January 1829. So that she has performed the voyage in three months and twenty seven days. We observe that Parliament will meet, for the despatch of business, on Thursday the 5th of February. We select the following article from the Courier of the 16th December, which gives the substance of all the details, received in London, since the close of the Russian Campaign in Turkey.

"Instead of laying before our readers intelligence of fresh military events, we are obliged to dwell upon those that are past, and to collect the details of the operations which occurred at the close of the campaign, at least at the close of the campaign on the part of the Russians, for unless the winter sets in so severely as to render the roads impassable, the Turks are represented as determined upon making a winter campaign. This would be another of the extraordinary features of the war. The hardy people of the North, the inhabitants of regions which are half the year under the dominion of winter, in all its rigour of snow and frost, are unable to carry on operations in a territory much less severe than their own—whilst the less vigorously constituted soldiers of Turkey, who, in former wars, invariably abandoned the field at the end of autumn, and fled shivering and shrinking from the chilling blasts of winter, now remain steady and unshrinking under their standards, and march, without murmur or reluctance, to fresh encounters rendered more difficult by the inclemency of the season. This new feature in the war, which no doubt has struck our readers as well as ourselves, affords another proof of the frequency with which the calculations of men, even when they seem to be most rational, are baffled and overthrown. It is but justice to the Russians to say, that nothing but the severest necessity, from weather, privations, and the presence and harrassing efforts of an enemy incessantly active, and acting in his own country, could have induced them to abandon the siege of Silistria, the capture of which would have ensured the safety of both their left and right wings, and established a communication and co-operation between them. But some military men, with whom we have conversed, seem to think that the Russians should have gone into winter quarters after the reduction of Varna, and that, if Silistria could not be reduced quickly they should not have remained at this late season of the year so long before it. The event seems to justify such an opinion—but it is so easy after an operation has failed, to find the most conclusive and satisfactory reasons for its failure! The Petersburgh and Berlin Gazettes, the only sources of official information relative to the movements of the Russian armies, having preserved a strict silence with respect to the closing operations of the campaign, we are compelled to rely upon private accounts and some articles in the French and German papers. We have the former to Sunday last, and the latter to the 9th instant. The Journal des Debats, communicating a short letter from Vienna, says, that the silence of the Berlin State Gazette authorises the most sinister conjectures. The letter states, that "accounts from the Frontiers and the Principalities draw a frightful picture of the miseries experienced by the Russian army since the commencement of November. It has not only lost all its artillery and *material*, but is is entirely demoralised. In retreating from Silistria, 12,000 men laid down their arms and surrundered themselves prisoners In a word, it is the image of the retreat from Moscow." A letter from Semlin of the 24th November, in the Quotidienne, asserts, that "at Hirsova, whole columns cut off and surrounded by the Turks, laid down their arms. It is certain that numerous detachments of Russian prisoners have not ceased, from the 12th of November, to arrive at Shumla, from whence they are sent to Adrianople On the side of Little Wallachia 20,000 Turks have proceeded against Kalafat, where General Geismar had entrenched himself in the camp lately abandoned by the Pacha of Widdin. Geismar had made several attempts to open a passage through the Turks, but in vain—driven back with 6000 men, within the lines of Kalafat, it is supposed he must surrender. They speak also of an irruption into Great Wallachia by Rudschuk, and of Hussein Pacha being on the left bank of the Danube, to make an irruption into Moldavia. He would debouche by Silistria, join the Pacha of Widdin, and both would then march upon Jassy. The Russians, it was supposed, would resume the cantonments they occupied before they passed the Pruth. All the General and Superior Officers of the Bulgarian Russian Army, to the number of sixty, have spontaneously, arrived at Jassy, but we have not heard that any of the corps they commanded have appeared in that city or in the environs. It is asked, therefore, how happens it that Colonels, Generals, and Lieut.-Generals, are at head quarters, whilst the army is still eight leagues distant on the Banks of the Danube? What is the army doing whose divisions, brigades, and regiments, are without Generals and without Colonels? It is added, that the officers who have arrived at Jassy made their escape from the Camp before Silistria by crossing the Danube in boats, which were on the right Bank of the river. In short, the most sinister reports prevail." If the accounts in the French Papers be so gloomy, the details in the German Papers are not less gloomy. One paper we received this morning draws a picture which cannot be contemplated without horror. At Bucharest a great scarcity of bread exists, and the plague is said to have made its appearance. Waggons of dead are sent off every night. The hospitals are crowded, and men only half convalescent are forced to be removed to make room for others. There was a severe action near Shumla on the 15th October, which lasted several hours. Field Marshall Wittgenstein has retreated from before Shumla, after causing all the heavy waggons and baggage to be burnt. His sick amounted to several thousands, and dead horses encumbered all the roads. Another action was fought near Silistria, before the siege was raised. Varnais said to be closely invested by 80,000 men."

Since nations, like individuals, often stand punctiliously on the point of honour, it is supposed that the reverses thus sustained by the Russians will have the effect to procrastinate, rather than to hasten, peace because the Czar may try another campaign, if it should be only to retrieve the disgrace of the Russian arms. Let us hope, however, for the sake of humanity, that the Councillors of Nicholas will dispose him to a wiser and more moderate course, and views of extended empire, and a war of ambition, will give place to the cultivation of those peaceful objects, which the commencement of his reign and his own personal character promised to realize."

Our Contemporary in declining to lay before the Public the grievances which the late reductions have subjected the MEDICAL PROFESSION to, has told them that he would, in doing so, be guilty of infringing the Press Regulations, and (with all his Demi—official knowledge) advised them to memorialize under their real signatures.

The Court of Directors have long ago prohibited the local Governments from transmitting Memorials from whole bodies or numerous classes of their servants; and it is a standing order that no person or persons in the regular employ of the Honorable Company shall communicate direct with the Court of Directors, if the individual or individuals be under the rank of a member of Council The grievances the Medical Profession have to complain of, are the grievances of *a body*—not of an Individual.

The following questions here naturally arise.

1st What are the Press regulations?—And 2d. Through what Channel are the Medical officers to make known their grievances as *a body*, so as to reach the ears of the Court in Leadenhall Street.

We know of no Press Regulations but Rule Ordinance and Reg. I of 1825, and that Regulation only obliges Proprietors, Editors and Printers to deliver in affidavits of their names and residence, and furnish one copy of each paper to the Chief Secretary to Government.—and as we believe that the voice of the Press in India may reach the ears of the British nation, and of those who preside over Indian affairs, and as we know that appeals through the Press have often been the means of arresting the hand of oppression and bestowing the oppressed, we shall continue to treat all public questions which come before us, as their merits appear to deserve, knowing well that free discussion of legitimate subjects, is under no restriction from "Press regulations" at this Presidency.

We are happy to hear that Captain MACKINTOSH'S arrangements for the dispersion of the Coolie Band or Gang alluded to in our last have been very successful; nearly half the number of persons that composed it, having been taken. The Coolie Chief and ringleader of the Band, KASSY ROW KHARRY was made a prisoner on the 5th of April near Rajoor by a Jumadar of the 1st Extra Battalion in a manner very creditable to the Jumadar—and on the 10th Captain M. commenced his march towards Ahmudnuggur with about ninety (90) Coolie prisoners in charge.

When the Editor of the Courier admits that he has no specific plan to submit for the amelioration of the condition of INDO-BRITONS, he should feel how incorrect it is in him, to endeavour to drag us aside from the furtherance of *our plan*, which, however incorrect our notions regarding the modes of thinking among INDO-BRITONS, (of which we have never pretended to any knowledge) is practicable, and, must be admitted, as calculated to forward their interest and their wishes, whether they be in a more or less advanced state than we have supposed. If we were writing a mere description of INDO-BRITONS, it might be necessary to acquire a knowledge of their modes of thinking, and of the minute parts of their character, and to do this an intimate acquaintance with a large portion of them would be necessary: but this knowledge is not absolutely requisite to the task we have undertaken. Their actual situation is sufficient *data* for us at present. It would be properly a subject for animadversion if we were longer to consent to make the advancement of a class of our fellow creatures, no matter how small, a subject for mere, editorial quarrel, and waste the time that might be more usefully employed, hunting out information and devising plans, in correcting one after the other the eternal misconceptions, and pointing out the inconsistencies of our brother. He seems to have out done his former out-doings last Saturday. Leaving him therefore to the *fame* he must have acquired by the controversy, we heartily wish him more sense.

We have from the commencement solicited

communications which might elicit plans for the bettering the condition of the INDO-BRITONS, permanently and progressively. One of our Correspondents has sent us a letter which we insert in this days paper, containing a plan which, if adopted, we think calculated to afford provision and ultimate independence for many of the INDO-BRITONS. As, generally that letter contains matter that meets our views, we anxiously look for our Correspondents further communications, hoping to find he will follow up up his plan with such practical observations as his experience in rural economy may suggest. Sure we are, there is no Indo-Briton's, whose breast glows with the love of independence, who would not, on the slightest reflection, prefer the respectable and independent situation of an English Yeoman, superintending the improvements of landed property, become his own by laudable industry, to earning a pittance in an office merely sufficient to support his family; & himself subject to all the petty tyranny of an official Superior. Independent, and ultimate provision for the Progeny of INDO-BRITONS is what we have all along been contending for. We hope the time will shortly come when it will be generally understood by themselves, to attain that, they must follow other courses than official employments, no matter in what grade.

We are sorry to learn that within the present month, the small Pox has been very prevalent in this Island. Several European and Portuguese families have been attacked by this virulent disease; but we are glad to add, that we have not heard of any cases proving fatal. It is imagined that the Vaccine matter when too long used, by taking from one human body to another for the purpose of Vaccination, loses it's effect; and that to prove efficacious in warding off the contagion of the small Pox, the Vaccine matter should be taken from the Cow at shorter intervals, than has sometimes been the case. In no case however where vaccination has taken effect, has the disease proved so virulent, as where it has not been practised.

Much of the Public attention in the united Kingdom was directed to the rapid increase in the price of grain in the English markets during the month of October, but at the date of our last Arrivals prices had begun to retrograde. On the 26th of Sept. 1828 the average price of wheat for the twelve maritime Districts of England and Wales was for the preceeding week 60 Shillings and one penny for Imperial Quarter, and the Returns for the week ending 24th Oct, for the same districts averaged 76 Shillings being an Advance of 15 s. | 11 d. in the period of four Weeks. It does not appear however that the prices of bread had a corresponding rise with the price of bread—corn, which seems to have arisen from two causes,—first—the Bakers had considerable quantity of wheat on hand, and 2d knew the rise, was occasioned by speculation, and as it would not be maintained they did not think it necessary to avail themselves of the temporary rise to tax their customers.

The Bakers of Bombay with one exception, seem to act on a set of principles not according with those of the same Class of Tradespeople in London. The price of wheat in the Bombay Market is fully 25 per cent below the price of that article last year, and yet, with the exception above stated, there has been no abatement in the price of bread. Last year the price of good Wheat in the Bazar was Rupees 24 per Surat Candy of 784 pounds. This year good wheat may be bought from 16 to 18 Rupees per Do. do. The present reduced price of wheat is not temporary, but has been gradually descending for some months; and although we are unwilling to attack any class of Tradespeople so necessary to the community as the manufactures of Bread, yet if shortly an abatement does not take place in the price of that article, it is our intention, as it is our duty, to exhibit *data*, (in compaing the price of wheat and its manufacture into bread, with the present exorbitant charge for that necessary of life,) to the public, which will shew that besides an ordinary profit, the Bombay Bakers are now pocketing, 25 per cent of the Public money on all their charges. This is no trifling affair and increases the family charges of the community in a most unwarrantable degree. If some *general* abatement in the price of Bread does not shortly take place we shall perform what we have promised.

From the Mercury.

The *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Captain Ritchie, came in yesterday having sailed from Port Glasgow on the 1st January.

No regular files have reached us, but we have had the good fortune to see Papers to the 16th December from which we cull the following pieces of intelligence.

The Earl of Liverpool died at Coombe Wood on the 4th December, and is succeeded in his title by the Hon'ble C. Jenkinson.

Mr. Denman had been created King's Counsel at the instance of the Duke of Wellington, and a Patent of Precedence in the Court of Chancery has been granted him.

Mr. James Parke has been appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and received the honor of Knighthood.

The intelligence of the death of Mr. R. O. Bridgman, late Advocate General at Bombay, reached England late in November.

It appears that by an arrangement between the East India Company and Lord Hill that the establishment of H. M.'s Regiments of the Line in the service of the E. I. Company were to be reduced from the 25th December to that of Regiments on other stations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Arrivals from Bombay in November and December 1828.

The Bolivar at Liverpool (17th November.) The Rising Star (Gillies,) the Julia, the Mary (Dagnio,) the Admiral Benbow (30th November,) the Annandale, (Steele) and the Recovery (Patterson.) The two last arrived about the 24th November.

The William Maitland, (Jameson) sailed from England for Bombay on the 5th December.

Foreign Politics continue of the same vague and unsatisfactory character as it has been our lot to describe them for several months past. News of the reverses of the Russians at Silistria, and of the death of the Empress mother, which was announced to us by overland dispatches three weeks since, had only reached England late in November.

As for the wretched Miguel (who by the bye has broken his thigh by a fall from a curricle) there seems no certain prospect of his being compelled to make way for the little Queen of Portugal, although the character of his Government continues as sanguinary and oppressive as ever. The Catholics of Ireland have assembled by their association in Dublin but they have made no very obvious approach to the obtaining of emancipation. Brunswick meetings and liberal meetings, Burnswick petitions and liberal petitions, fill the columns of the papers, diversified only by promises of concession on the one side and threats of rebellion on the other. The concession talked of as about to emanate from the Duke of Wellington is—admission to all offices, but not to seats in Parliament! Surely His Grace does not suppose that this species of temporising will satisfy the seven millions. Better were it to oppose the Catholics tooth and nail than thus to dally with their exasperated feelings; better were it to harpoon the leviathan at once than cajole it with a tub!

It would seem that the Tory *hash* of a Ministry is not thought quite complete, for my Lords Sidmouth and Salisbury are spoken of as ingredients requisite to make the mixture "slab and good."

An atrocious murder was committed in Mahim Woods on Friday night last, on the person of a Bombardier of the Artillery. It seems that the Bombardier went with a comrade on Friday to visit a friend at Mahim, and set out to return to the barracks between eight and nine o'cloak the same evening, the deceased being rather inebriated. On the way a difference of opinion arose between the two comrades as to the direction of the road to Matoongah which ended in the deceased running away from his comrade through a narrow lane into the woods. The latter followed, but from the darkness of the night and the numerous cross lanes in the wood he entirely lost the deceased. After a fruitless search for the Bombardier his comrade went home expecting to find that he had reached the barracks by some other route. In this however he was disappointed, the deceased having been found by the Police the following morning lying dead on the side of a retired thoroughfore in the woods, his head having been beaten in by some blunt instrument. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body and returned a verdict of "Willful Murder" against some person or persons.

As not the slightest shadow of evidence has been elicited tending to criminate any party whatever, Mr. DeVitre, the Senior Magistrate, has with the utmost promptitude offered a reward of 500 rupees for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of so foul an offence.

April 28.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
APRIL 16*th*, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

10½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106½ Madras Rupees. 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Per*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

None.—

DEPARTURES,

APRIL 14.—Brig Minerva, P. Phillips, for the Western Coast and Sumatra.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain J. E. Bingham.
Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois,
Ship Hydrosee, Nacodah Shaick Nalubba.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 6th Instant. the wife of Mr. Charles Brandamore, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES,

None.—

DEATHS.

At Vepery, on the night of the 5th Instant, George, the infant Son of Mr. McDowell.

CEYLON.—It is with the most painful feelings of regret we announce the decease of Captain Dawson, Commanding the Royal Engineers in this Island, and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor: this much to be lamented event took place on Saturday evening last.

Captain D. while employed in surveying the Pambem and Manar Channels was seized with an attack of Dysentery, but his well known zeal for the Public Service prompted him notwithstanding to continue his exertions until the object he was engaged in was completed, thus enabling the disease to gain such an ascendancy as to baffle every effort of professional skill tho' aided by the strongest constitution.

In Captain Dawson H. M. Service and his Country have been deprived of a highly talented and most truly valuable Officer and his Corps of one of its brightest ornaments, as a Member of Society it is hardly possible to do justice to his Character; his cheerful good nature, benevolence of disposition and many amiable qualities rendered him an universal favorite; his loss will be deplored by all and most particularly by those who were so fortunate to be on terms of intimacy with him, by them his memory will ever be held dear.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	APRIL 8, 1829.	SELL
25 8	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8 Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12
Dis. 0 5	New ditto Disct	0 9 Dis
6000 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5800 0

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
11 0½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 *a* 2 0
Bombay 30 Days	ditto per 100 Bombay Rs....	98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs.	per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 *a* 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 8.—Ship Resource, G. Stoddart, from London 9th October, Rio de Janeiro 24th December, Tristain D'Cunha 16th January, and Madras 31st March.

Passengers from London.—Mrs. Dempster; Mrs. Garstin; Mrs. Vallencey; Miss Masson; Miss McAllister; Miss Broders; Miss Thompson; Miss Garstin: Miss H. Garstin; Reverend W. P. Ruspine, Chaplain; Mr. Masson, Writer; Dr. Dempster, H. M. 38th Regt.; Lieut. Vallancey, Ditto 31st Ditto; Mr. Rowland, Free Merchant; Messrs. Moffatt and J. Masson, Cadets, Messrs. Hill, Jas. Hill, and E Jones; Mr. Trode, Free Mariner. *Children.*—Miss S. Garstin; Master Garstin; Master W. Garstin, and M. Garstin.

From Madras.—Capt. S. Parker; Messrs. Thomas Sotring and John Barterling, Free Mariners.

REMARKS.

The *Jehangeer* gone ashore near the mouth of the Hooldee River.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 6.—Ship Lady MacNaghten, W. Faith, for Mauritius.

7. Ship Exmouth, R. Graham, for Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 4th March, the Lady of Henry Lushington, of a Daughter.

At Simla on the 3d March, the Lady of G. Govan, Esq. M. D., Bengal Medical Establishment, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Dacca, on the 3d April, at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend H. R Shepperd, District Chaplain, Lieutenant E. K. Hume, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mary, Widow of the late Michael Aratoon, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Quilon, on the night of the 12th March, the Lady of Captain John Ross, D. A. Quarter Master General T. S. Force, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by all who knew her Piety and worth.

At Luz, on the 18th March, Mary, the Wife of Mr. James Bell, aged 47 years.

At Trippossore, on Thursday, the 19th March, after a short illness, Mr. William Claridge, aged 72 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by his disconsolate widow, family and friends, as well as by the inhabitants of that place.

Off Anjengo, Dr. W. Cochrane, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

FORT WILLIAM.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 6TH APRIL, 1829.

The Right Hon'ble LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Governor General, &c. &c. having returned to the Presidency from the Eastward, has resumed his Seat in the Council of the Presidency of Fort William.

GEO. SWINTON,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

SINGAPORE.

The annual census has been taken for 1828, and it appears from it that Singapore at present contains 17,664 inhabitants, exclusive of the military and convicts, being an increase in the population of 1828, over that of the preceding year, of 2779. The chief increase has been among the Chinese, and it is worthy of remark that, although agriculture is generally believed to have declined greatly of late, yet there are no less than 883 Chinese in the interior more than in 1827. Of these a considerable proportion are without any visible means of livelihood and there is too much reason to fear from the frequent robberies which occur that they live entirely by plunder, a belief not entertained by Europeans alone but by the principal and best informed men among the Chinese themselves. A considerable increase to our Chinese population has been derived from Rhio.

The present population is composed of the various races who inhabit Singapore in the following proportions:

	Males.	Females.	
Europeans	97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Native Christians	169	[illegible]	272.
Malays	2,900	[illegible]	5,750.
Chinese	7,163	412	7,575.
Natives of Bengal	381	74	455.
Natives of Coromandel	1,423	17	1,440.
Arabs	29	3	32.
Javanese	461	173	634.
Bugese, Balinese &c.	791	569	1,360.
Armenians	18	6	24.
	13,432	4,232	17,664.
Military			602.
Convicts	544	9	553.
Total.	13,976	4,241	18,819.

The population of Singapore during the last six years has continued increasing as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total.
1823	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,683.
1824	8,620	3,231.	11,851.
1825	9,147	3,708.	12,855.
1826	10,307	3,425.	13,732.
1827	11,368	3,517.	14,885.
1828	13,432	4,232.	17,664.

Chronicle, Feb. 12th.

English Extracts.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCOTS TIMES.—DEC. 20.

GLASGOW.—DEC. 20.

LONDON.

The King, we are happy to state, continues his residence at the Castle, in the enjoyment of good health. His Majesty and suite were to occupy the principal dining-room on Friday for the first time. The private band had orders to be in attendance at eight o'clock. At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor, held at the Town Hall that day, it was unanimously resolved that an Address be presented to his Majesty upon taking up his residence at his new palace; that a public dinner should take place on Thursday following, with a general illumination in the evening.

An express reached the City on Friday, announcing the important intelligence that the French Government had prohibited the export of wheat. This event is of less practical importance at the present moment, as the price has been long too high in France to render it possible to draw any considerable supplies from thence. In our own markets corn is again rising.—*Globe.*

Death of J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P.—This event, for some time past expected, not so suddenly, took place at Workington Hall, on Tuesday the 9th ult., at one o'clock P. M. Active and temperate from youth, and strongly attached to rural pursuits, Mr. Curwen enjoyed an almost uninterrupted flow of robust health during his long life, till within about the last two years when his constitution exhibited symptoms of decline. In the Session of Parliament, 1826-7, he began to experience the effect of late hours and crowded houses. The freshness of the Cumberland breezes produced a beneficial effect upon him in the summer and autumn of 1827; but as winter approached, his debility returned, and he found himself unable to encounter his senatorial duties during the whole of the last Session. The succeeding summer failed in its restorative effect—there is no balm for the decay of age—the "sere and yellow leaf" had made its appearance,—and the tree gradually shrunk, and at length fell gently and almost silently to the earth.

Mr. Curwen was born in July, 1756. His family name was Christian, and he was descended from an ancient family in the Isle of Man, of which island his eldest son (by his first wife,) John Christian, Esq., is at present one of the Deemsters. In 1775 he married Margaret, daughter of John Taubman, Esq. of Castletown, Isle of Man, who died in 1778. He was again married at Edinburgh, on the 5th Oct. 1782, to Isabella, daughter and sole

(*Continued in the Second Sheet,*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS, RIGBY*,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1829.

ntinued from the Gazette).

Henry Curwen, Esq. of Workington and in 1790 he assumed the surname of this lady (who died on the 21st April, 1 e 54th year of her age,) he had six chil e eldest of whom, Henry C. Curwen, Esq., ceeds to the maternal estates.

Wheat, within the last few months, has actually advanced 100 per cent., and the opinion is that it will be much dearer. Rostock wheat, which there months ago, was selling at about forty shillings a quarter, actually fetched to-day eighty shillings a quarter, Wheat has risen to-day full three shillings a quarter, and the advance within the week cannot be rated at less than seven shillings. This presents but a gloomy prospect for the poor, and the poor rate payers—*Morning Herald.*

Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart. of Nethercy, has resigned his seat for Carlisle, and offered himself as a candidate for the County of Cumberland, as successor to Mr. Curwen. No opposition is anticipated to Sir James's election.

THE EDIN. ADVER.—DEC. 9.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

(From the Courier. 5th Dec.)

The melancholy event of the death of the Earl of Liverpool was not known in London yesterday (Thursday) till after our paper had been put to press. His Lordship expired at Combe Wood, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday. He had been in his usual state—no symptoms of speedy dissolution had been perceived. But soon after breakfast he was attacked with spasms and convulsion. The Countess of Liverpool, and his brother, were with him—and the attendance of his medical adviser, who resides in the neighbourhood, was immediately required. The last st uggle, if painful, was happily but short, for before the medical attendant a rived, he had breathed his last.

Perhaps we were in the wrong in applying the epithet melancholy to such an event. It could not be melancholy to his Lordship. The paralytic attack which took place nearly two years ago was of such a nature that it did not afford the least chance of recovery. It destroyed the powers of the mind, but not so completely as to render his Lordship unconscious of the hopelessness of his situation. By him, therefore, death must have been considered as the welcome visit of a friend. He could not desire to live, and he could not fear to die.

We are now to take a view of him as a public man, who had for so many years performed so prominent a part in the affairs of this great country.—He seemed born to be a Statesman. From the beginning of his career he did not mix in the common-place business of life—he had no relish for those amusements and occupations which other men pursue with such eagerness—he looked upon life as a gift bestowed upon him, with the condition that it should be all devoted to the service of his country. It was all devoted—and his disorder, the effect of his unremitting labours proved how thoroughly that condition had been fulfilled. His first speech in Parliament, at the early age of twenty-two, gave the promise of his future fame. We heard it, and we do not forget the effect it produced upon the House. Maiden speeches are often eloquent, but very seldom display any great depth of political knowledge or any powerful grasp of mind. But Lord Liverpool's first speech was the speech of a man who had studied the state of Europe—the relations which each nation bears to other nations—the alliances which their welfare or their safety requires them to make—the checks which it is necessary to establish, in order to curb the overweening ambition of any particular Power and the policy which the dignity of this country required it to pursue at a period of such great and increasing difficulty and importance.

But Lord Liverpool's rise to the highest offices in the State was not rapid. Ten years nearly elapsed from his entrance into Parliament, before he had a seat in the Cabinet. In 1801, upon the nomination of Mr. Addington to the post of Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which capacity he negotiated the preliminaries of peace with M. Otto. Excepting the short interval between the death of Mr. Pitt, and the accession of Mr. Perceval, Lord Liverpool continued a Cabinet Minister. Upon the assassination of Mr. Perceval he became Prime Minister, in which eminent station he remained till the termination of his political career.

What gigantic events filled that space are too well known to render it necessary for us to dwell upon them. That any man, Mr. Pitt always excepted, could have been selected more equal to the difficulties of the crisis, we do not believe. He combined, in an extraordinary degree, firmness with moderation. He possessed an eloquence, which, if it did not reach the highest point of excellence, always impressed the hearer with a conviction of the sincerity and the patriotism of the speaker. His measures were the result of deep deliberation—he weighed them carefully—but when he adopted them, he pursued them with inflexible resolution. God knows! the vessel of the State was often involved in storms and tempests, and a less firm mind might have sunk under the difficulties of the crisis. But despondency formed no feature of his character—he never despaired of his country, and he saved it. If the sun of his career as Prime Minister rose amidst the war of elements, amidst clouds, and lightning, and thunder, it set in splendour and in glory.

In debate he was vehement, but not personal. He did not seem to have one angry feeling in his composition towards his rivals, however wanton their attacks or personal their insults. Sincerity was apparent in every measure he adopted, and in every speech he made. He never refused to others the tribute of applause which thought they deserved; and his gentlemanly deportment, unruffled by the coarsest peasonalities against him, has often disarmed his fiercest adversary.

Such was the Earl of Liverpool. If this be the language of panegyric, it is also the language of sincerity. It is the tribute of one who knew him well, and who knew him long—who will maintain that a sounder Statesman—a man more thoroughly anxious for the prosperity and honour of the people—a more devoted friend to the Constitution of his country as established in Church and State, never existed,

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

This amiable Noblemen, who so long filled a conspicuous place in the Government of this country, departed this life on Thursday morning.

Robert Banks Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, was born on the 17th June 1769. His father, whose work on the coin is well known to political economists, had made his way, by ability for the details of office, from comparative obscurity to the wealth and rank of which he died in possession. The late Lord entered on life under more favourable auspices. After quitting Oxford, where he was distinguished among his associates (of whom the late Mr. Canning was one) rather for assiduous attention to his studies than for those showy qualities which gain for young men a premature reputation for talent, which after leads them to neglect the surest means of success—laborious industry—he visited the Continent, and was in paris at that interesting period when the Bastile was destroyed.—On his return to England, he entered Parliament in 1791, and made his maiden speech on the debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion respecting the armament against Russia. This speech was considered one of the most successfull efforts ever made by a speaker at the commencemen of his career, and it was said by an opponent, Mr. (now Earl) Grey, whose praise was the more valuable that it was never lavishly bestowed, that "the Hon. Gentleman had delivered his sentiment with such eloqueuce of manner and correctness of expression, that if a stranger had come into that House to hear him, he would not have readily supposed it was the first time of his speaking." The speech indeed. has none of the characteristics of youth, none of the ambituous display which is almost universal at that period of life. It contains many notions which would not be received in the present day, though, at the time they were seldom questioned It was necessary at that tima to oppose Russian agression, on what would appear now a singular ground. "It was neccessary," said his Lordship, "to support Turkey as a check upon Austria; for as long as the Porte maiutained its consequence, so long would Prussia be to us an eligible ally. France when she considered Austria as her rival had ever deemed it politic to preserve an alliance with Turkey, well knowing that the Ottoman Power would operate as a check on her rival and tend to control her conduct When therefore, Austria was allied with France, Turkey immediatly, became naturalally."

His Lordship was appointed one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India in 1793. In 1794 he received the commisssion of Commander of the Cinque Ports cavalry. In 1796 he was appointed Master of the Mint, made a Privy Councillor, and named one of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations. On the change of Ministry in 1801, he succeeded Lord Grenville as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and when Mr. Pitt returned to office in 1804, on the renewal of the war, he quitted the Foreign for the Home Office.

When Mr. Pitt died, 1806, Lord Liverpool, then Lord Hawkesbury, attempted to perform a much more prominent part than he had hitherto done on the political stage; but the public, at that time, by no means seconded his wish to remain at the helm of affairs, and a new Ministry was demanded.

When the Whigs quitted office, Lord Liverpool again took place in the Perceval administration. On the death of Mr. Perceval, he became First Lord of the Treasury, and he continued Premier till the termination of his political career.

As a politician, his Lordship continued to rise in reputation to the last. He was never supposed to possess talents of the highest order; and his speeches during the discussion on the Bullion Question—the Orders in Council—the various measures connected with the Bank Restriction and the Return to Cash Payments—the Corn Laws, and commercial affairs in general, indicate great vacillation, and the possession of any thing rather than connected views.

Lord Liverpool was fond of domestic life, and, we believe, greatly beloved by his friends. His character stood always high in the country. He exerted himself much to promote the efficiency of the Church Establishment by the judicious distribution of patronage. He was a patron of Bible Societies, consequently inclined to evangelical principles. The death of his first wife, and his subsequent marriage, are fresh in the general recollection.

On the whole, Lord Liverpool, whatever his defects, is one of those names which will appear with advantage in the page of history.

(From the Morning Post.)

His Lordship had, through a long and laborious political life, successively filled nearly the whole of the great offices of state. Under the virtuously fostering hand of the immortal William Pitt, who early discovered his high capabilities, he was invested with important political trust, and gradually passing through all the principal Secretaryships of State, at length became the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in which high and arduous office he acquitted himself at once with distinguished advantage to his own country, and acknowledged benefit to Europe and the whole world. Following the virtuous and patriotic example of the great and illustrious saviour of his country (whose last prayer was piously offered up for her glory and prosperity,) he intrepidly pursued his wisely-adopted path, in fearless defiance of the most determined systematic opposition, and at length accomplished proud triumph of the principles of Pitt, in the overthrow of the most implacable and formidable enemy with whom England has ever had to contend, and the consequent emancipation of Europe from the tyranny and oppression under which it had so long and so painfully groaned.—Peace to his virtues and patriotic manes!

(From the Times.)

The recovery of the Earl of Liverpool from the melancholy malady into which he fell nearly two years ago, being from the first hopeless, its termination in death was an object rather to be desired than deprecated; and now that the events has actually taken place, we should consider it as a relief, and not as a new affliction, to his surviving friends. When the mind of man is gone, the vital functions cannot cease too soon, and the body sink into its kindred earth too rapidly, living monument of departed genius or talent or even of ordinary human intelligence, is a distresing object to view. The bodily sufferings of his Lordship where closed on Thursday morning, at an early hour, at Combe Wood. The day of death is with some the season of panegyric, It is, no doubt, the time at which all enmities should be appeased, all injuries forgiven; but there is no era at which the truth, the unadorned truth, ought not to be spoken of public men; and Lord Liverpool neither provoked enmities nor inflicted injuries, Of all the statesmen who have lived in our days, he was the one who diverged least from his course, to excite indignation, or instill hatred, by personal attack or wanton insult. It was his habit, simply and frigidly, to defend his own measures, and to oppose those of his political antagonists, by the best reasoning of which he was master. For the purity of his moral conduct, the rectitude of his mind, and the uniformity of his political principles, he was such and deservedly respected. Indeed he was never tempted to swerve from the course which was Prescribed to him by his father, and was adopted in early life, by any extraordinary irradiction of genius, any burst of fancy, or any sudden perception of innate and late-wacked sagacity. But if every thing with him was moderate, every thing was steady, sedate, and even dignified. He commenced his political career under Mr. Pitt, who, though he admired and approved of his industry and integrity, had no high opinion of his talents; neither could that more eminent statesman have believed it possible that the councils of this great nation should have been directed by one of Lord Liverpools's powers for the space of fifteen years. The exclamation which Mr. Rose imputes to his dying patron—"Oh, my country! my country!" and which he asserts to have been the last words spoken by Mr. Pitt, would have been absurd if he who spoke them had thought that a survivor whose principles were so much identified with his own, had possessed also the necessary capacity for giving them effect. Still, with but a short interval that almost escapes observation on a cursory review of the past, Lord Liverpool has been Prime Minister of England from that to the present. After the animated debates on the subject of the second Regency, his Lordship glided, by an easy descent, from the councils of the father to those of the son, whose change of sentiment natural if not commendable, made an opening for the new guest. The state of Europe continued to be most tempestuous for many years afterwards; and if the native energies and unconquerable spirit of the people were their chief support during the arduous struggle in which they continued to be engaged, the character of their Prime Minister was generally unsullied by any of those intrigues, cabals, and court factions, in which politicians are too apt to be immersed. His views were simple, and his soul sincere. He did the work of a statesman with unremitting industry, and sunk the victim of his own labours.

THE SCOTS TIMES NOV. 22.

As we anticipated in our last, it appears that the operations at the seat of war become every day more languid and uninteresting. The latest Russian Bulletin will be found in a preceding column, but its details are of very little importance. Some slight advantages, it is true, are said to have been obtained over the Ottoman corps, under Omer Vrione; on the other hand it is admitted by the Russians that their army is to retire from before Shumla; one portion of it to be cantoned in the neighbourhood of Varna, and another to cover the siege of Silistria, which is to be pressed vigorously during the winter. This order of things obviously denotes no great stomach for a very active prosecution of future hostilities, while it affords strong grounds for the hope, which appears to be generally entertained, that negociations for peace will be entered into before spring; and that ere that seasons arrives the war will have entirely ceased—On the latest news from the continent we quote the following articles from the *London Courier* of Wednesday.

Intelligence from Odessa of the 27th has been brought by the Hamburgh Papers, which arrived this morning. The date of the article is not later than the previous accounts, but it informs us that all the Ambassadors have proceeded to St. Petersburg, except the Duke of Montemari, who is to return to Paris. The Odessa letter hopes and believes that negociations for peace will be opened during the winter. We hope so too, because we cannot see in the continuation of war any benefit to the belligerents themselves, and *á fortiori* to the other European Powers. The conquest of Turkey, the march to the capital, and the dismemberment of the empire, being now entirely out of the question, the two Powers may negociate through the mediation of neutral Powers, upon terms of equlity, the successess of the belligerents being nearly balanced. Peace upon honourable terms may now be made. A fairer opportunity could not have been desired, und we trust it will not be neglected.

According to accounts in the French Papers from the Morea, sickness has broken out amongst the French troops. Tertian and quartan agues are common in those parts during the Autumn, but they are not dangerous, except to persons of intemperate habits. The Commissariat of the French Army is admirable, and the greatest care has been taken to send medical men of distinguished talent. There is of course a pause in the military operations of the Morea. The instructions of General Maison were limited to the evacuation of the Morea, which has been effected. Diplomacy must decide the question of the territory in the new State of Greece.

Letters and Papers were received on Wednessday from Bengal to the 5th of July, and from Bombay to the 27th of Jnne. The advices from Calcutta mention the arrival at Saugur, on the 2d of July, of his Majesty's ship Undaunted, having on board Lord W. C. Bentinck, the new Governor General of India. His Lordship was met by Commodore Hays, and a deputation from Government, with the Government yacht; but it was expected that his Lordship would not leave the Undaunted until she reached Calcutta. The accounts from Bombay state that cholera continued to rage at that Presidency, which was to be attributed to the want of [illegible] Bridgeman, the Advocate General, [illegible] to cholera on the 23d of Ju[illegible] only a few hours. The Gove[illegible]or, Sir John Malcolm, had been on a survey to some newly discovered hills, for the purpose of forming a convalescent depot for invalids of the European troops.

Ministerial Prudence.—There was another dinner on Wednesday, that given by the India Company, at which the Duke of Wellington was present, and spoke, as he did at the Lord Mayor's feast, but with as little satisfaction to politicians who wish to glean something as to the future policy of the country. The Chairman seemed to throw out an invitation by praising the pacific policy of the Ministry, but not a word was there from the Duke of Wellington either to appropriate or disavow the compliment. The Chairman may safely

"Swear,
He knows no more than the Lord Mayor."

On domestic policy the Duke is not less inexorably silent. Some of the members of the Brunswick Clubs stimulate their fellows by the nation, that the Government intends to legislate on the Catholic Claims; others encourage themselves with the declaration that it does not, some take for granted the truth of the assertion concerning the Duke of Wellington's intentions because he says nothing; others take it falsehood for granted, because it is not confirmed. But all conclusions are alike inoperative on the Minister. Upon the whole, we think that the Duke's silence is popular, and few men have at any rate, been more admired for speaking than he has for saying nothing.

"Mirantur ut unum
"Scilicet egregii mortalem altique silenti."

It has been a matter of speculation with politicians, how a country might go on without what is commonly called a government—a contrivance of which the disturbing is supposed by some to be more than equal to the remedial influence. The nearest approach to an experiment of this kind which can be expected, is to hear nothing of what a government does or intends to do,—*Globe.*

We object to the common custom of naming race-horses after living persons of notoriety. We find in one place that Miss Foote beat the Colonel by half a length after hard flogging and spurring—that Tom Moore bolted at Harden race-course—and that Mr Liston threw his rider just as he was coming up to the bush at a slapping pace. At Buckingham, Lord Nugent is reported as carrying 10 stone 1 pounds, and winning the cup in three four-mile heats, beating severel others—from Aylesbury we are told that Brocard has been bought off the Turf, to be driven in a Nobleman's cabr

olet—and from New-market, that "My Lady" could not muster a *canter* during the whole meeting—all this creates confusion.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at St Petersburgh on the 26th, the birth-day of the Empress Mother, when *Te Deum* was celebrated, and the standards taken at Varna and Ardaghan were carried in procession. The city was also illuminated.

The levy ordered in February last, and the recent levy, will produce 300,000 men, a force say the Russians, "amply sufficient to make good the losses experienced during the campaign." But the necessity of increasing the army is proved by an Ukase, which directs that the inhabitants of the frontiers of the empire, where it joins the kingdom of Poland, shall furnish recruits and not money, which they were allowed to do, in lieu of providing recruits, by the Ukase of 1801.

The Emperor of Russia being so desirous of peace, upon reasonable terms, we do not see any difficulty in the way of immediate negociation, because we cannot believe that the Porte would be so blind to it's true interests as to reject any invitation to make peace upon such grounds. The conquest of Turkey, the dismemberment, the march to Constantinople, are mere dreams. And as every Power entertains this conviction, we hope, and we *expect*, to see the work of negociation entered upon immediately. Lord Heytesbury is by this time arrived at St. Petersburgh, and the nautical skill of his brother, Captain A'Court, having saved the other Ambassadors from perishing in the Black Sea, they are probably all met in the Russian capital, with the same anxious desire which this country entertains—that of contributing to the restoration of peace upon just, safe, and honourable terms. They will recollect, in the words of the able Editor of the *Journal des Debts*, "that an opportunity for negociation, once lost, may not return. The present war commenced by the refusal of mediation."

Russian Bulletin.—News from the Army in Turkey from the 11th to the 27th of October.—Immediately after the taking of Varna, Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, at the head of his detachment, went in pursuit of the troops of Vrione, who had retreated on the road to Constantinople during the night of the 11th of October. The precipitation with which this retreat was effected did not permit his Royal Highness to overtake the enemy, who abandoned on the road his ammunition waggons and baggage, and even lost a standard, and did not halt till he reached the right bank of the Kamtchik, where there are strong entrenchments thrown up to defend a solid draw bridge over that had been made, the enemy was not to be pursued beyond the Kamtchik; Prince [illegible]ne, therefore, occupied a position n[illegible] Petriko of ivillade and ordered Mi[illegible]l Dellingshausen to watch the ene[illegible] with the vanguard composed [illegible] of the 19th Division, of [illegible] artillery of the Don, and half a battery of Congreve rockets, and to attack the Turkish camp if he should find it possible. On the 3d (15th) of October, Major General Dellingshausen advanced towards the Kamtchik, and discovered that a pretty strong detachment of Turkish cavalry and infantry had almost passed the river intending to raise entrenchments on the left bank, for the defence of the draw bridge. Scarcely had this detachment perceived our vanguard when it commenced the attack; but, thanks to the intrepidity with which the 37th Regiment of Chasseurs supported the attack, and to the well directed fire of the Artillery and the rockets, the Turks soon took flight, and hastened in confusion to the draw bridge, which they pulled up, even before all their troops had passed the river, fearing least the first battalion of the 38th Chasseurs, which pursued them vigorously, should denerated pell mell with them into the entrenchments on other bank of the river. As it was impossible to pass the river, Major General Delingshausen was obliged to be content with the success already obtained. Our loss was inconsiderable, that of the Turks, on the contrary, was great; for a great number of their men, not having hrd time to pass the bridge, were drowned in the river, and their masses, which fled in disorder on the right bank to return to their entrenchments, were long exposed to our grape shot. Since that time Turks have made no further attempt, and left bank of the Kamtchick is entirely clear. The object that was proposed in making the army retain its positions before Schumla, having been accomplished by the taking of Varna, the 6th and 7th corps have received orders to take up their contonments in Varna and the environs, to defend the approaches to it. The 3d corps is to take up a position on the road from Schumla to Silistria, to cover the siege of the latter place, which will be prosecuted with the greatest vigour. It is not observed that these movements of our troops have occasioned any on the side of the enemy. In the fortress of Varna there were found 162 pieces of cannon of different sizes, and a great quantity of arms of all sorts, ammunition, and provisions.—*Journal de St. Petersburgh. Nov.* 1.

THE SCOTS TIMES.—Nov. 29.

The foreign intelligence this week, is only of importance in so far as it relates to the operations of the French in the Peloponnesus. It appears from the dispatches of General Maison, which have been published officially, that the Castle of the Morea, the only fortress that offerred any resistance, had surrendered after a bombardment of a few hours' duration, and that the entire evacuation of that portion of Greece by the Turks followed as a matter of course. The Garrison and about 2,500 other individuals were with their own consent to be shipped off for Smyrna without delay; after which not a single Turk would be found within the Morea. When we thus see effected in a few months, and almost without effort, that emancipation which previously cost oceans of blood, and which it was the object of a war of extermination to obtain, it becomes a matter of serious regret that the allied powers did not sooner interfere. As it is, however, the friends of liberty and humanity must rejoice in this consummation of the principal object of the treaty of London, a treaty which whatever some grumblers may say of it, was founded in necessity for the protection of European commerce, and which in the long run will be found beneficial to the very nation against whose political rights it was alleged to be an unjustifiable aggression.

The assertion of Mr. O'Connel at a late Catholic Meeting that there had been three applications made by the British Government to the Pope for a Concordat, which his Holiness had refused till the Irish Catholics were emancipated, is thus commented on by the Times:—"Upon this fact so stated we shall first observe, that if Government condescended to make the Court of Rome a party between the British Parliament and the King's subjects, it (the Government) was treated quite as well as it deserved. What business, in the name of Heaven, has the British Government, to do with the Bishop of Rome? Does the Duke of Wellington not know that there is no calamity so dreaded by the Pope, as a reunion of the Catholics of the British empire to the State of Britain. The last hope of the Vatican is in the separation of Catholic from Protestant in this kingdom; because the moment in which the British and Irish Catholic has one temporal interest with his Protestant brother, the same moment puts a final end to all (but his nominal) connexion with the Roman Pontiff. It was in this view, and in this fear, that the late Dr. Milner predicted "the downfall" of what he called "Catholic religion in England" (meaning thereby the "Catholic Church") from the passing the bill of emancipation, as proposed to the best of our recollection, in the year 1813."

Failure of Messrs Frys and Chapman's Bank.—A considerable degree of alarm was excited in the City on Monday, by the circumstances of the failure of the banking house of Messrs Frys and Chapman---a respectable house, but one which his never been supposed to be a first rate one with respect to the extent of its dealings or connections. It should seem as if the failure of such a house---however much it might affect those who kept cash with it, or the Country Banks, not many in point of number, but, we regret to find connected with the trading and manufacturing towns, would not be such an event as would create any thing like a panic. But in all these cases, rumour magnifies the evil, and represents it as the precursor of other failures. The rumour spreads, panic seizes upon the mind, and the very disasters are produced by it, which, but for such panic, would never have occured. Against the indulgence of such a passion, not only most unmanly most impolitic, even so far as regards the monied men themselves, we would earnestly guard the public. We very well remember a judicious speech of Mr. Baring, who condemning in the most decisive manner the indulgance of such fears, recommended that merchants should have confidence in each other and in their bankers --an advice which, had it been taken generally and widely, would have prevented many of the disasters that occured. To persons who either affect dread or really dread the recurrence of such scenes, we would say---Is their any, the slightest, resemblance between the two periods? Do we complain now of over-trading? Has not the mania for joint stock companies passed away? Has not the madness for excessive speculation been cured or curbed? If enormous foreign loans had any share in producing a former crisis, that cause operates no longer. Is there any thing to create alarm in the state of our foreign relations, or our financial resources? The former are pacific---and the Revenue justifies the expectations that have been entertained respecting it.---*Courier.*

An event of this kind can never be unattended with temporary inconvenience, as the bankers, naturally apprehending a drain upon them, as the possible consequence of the alarm, contract their usual accommodation; but there is no reason to suppose that the failure in question is at all connected with causes affecting trade in general, nor do we believe commerce to be in a state in which any convulsion would follow even from a more serious alarm. Although, as compared with the preceding two or three years, there has been an increase of mercantile activity within the last few months,---still, as compared with almost any period preceding 1825, and within the memory of the oldest merchants, the present cannot be called a period of speculation. Trade in London, in the opinion of experienced mercantile men, is believed to be in what is called a sound condition, and the changes of prices of late, which (with the exception of those in the price of grain) have not been great, have been rather in favour of producers and importers—*Globe.*

London University—The number of Students already greatly exceeds all anticipation. On Tuesday last, the number was 430. It must now be considerably higher, as very day the additions are considerable. The largest additions may be expected about the time of the new year, when many arrivals from the country take place, and particularly of youths who have finished their school education.

The Hon. Edward Robert Petre, of Stapleton Park, near Pontefract, has sold his celebrated horse *The Colonel*, to his Majesty, for 4,000 sovereigns, thus confirming the general opinion, that he is the best horse in England.

OPENING OF THE ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.

Communicated by our worthy friend and esteemed Correspondent, Mr. Humphrey Hugginson.)

THE ceremony of opening these Docks took place on Saturday last; and we do not hesitate in pronouncing it to have been by far the grandest public spectacle which has taken place for years in the metropolis.

A spectacle of this nature has the effect, perhaps more than any other, of exciting a deep interest in all who behold it, with the exception, of course, of such fashionable sprigs of high-bred ignorance, as fancy, in the fulness of their emptiness, that commercial pursuits, in any shape, are wholly beneath their notice, little dreaming that their possessions, of what description soever they may be, depend for their value and stability on the commercial prosperity of the country. Such folk as these are incapable of taking a deep interest in any thing; but on all others, we repeat it, a spectacle such as that we witnessed on Saturday, is calculated to produce a deep and lasting impression. To the statesman and political economist, the sight of such a work, whether as respects its magnitude or the spirit in which it was undertaken, cannot fail to produce reflections, on the one hand, upon the gigantic energy of individual speculation in this country, where works, which abroad are undertaken only by Governments, are projected and carried through by the exertions of a few private capitalists, while, on the other hand, in the spirit of strenuous opposition to monopoly which prompted the undertaking, he may mark one of the most striking signs of the progress of public opinion, of that power which, sooner or later overwhelming the obstacles thrown in its way by interest and ignorance, must end in casting off the chains by which many branches of trade are still fettered, and teaching the British capitalist to look for success in industry, intelligence, and free competition.

To the moralist and philosopher, the mere contemplation of so enormous an aggregate of human existence, must be the source of deep and absorbing meditation.

To the merchant and trader, whether individually interested in the success of the work or not, a strong interest must naturally attach to what concerns him so nearly, and in viewing the additional facilities and accommodations which are thus afforded to the port of London, he must look forward with exultation to the success of future projects and the opening of wider fields of enterprize.

But enough of this meditative mood;—our readers, and particularly our fair readers, are probably dying with curiosity to know how the entertainments went on and went off,—and here we are, deep in a reverie about statesmen and moralists, and other such useless characters;—but we have done, and shall now proceed to gratify them.

The plan the Directors have pursued, is, in our opinion, the most politic way of making the Docks known that could have been devised, nothing being ever so indelibly fixed in the memory of an Englishman as that which is cemented by eating and drinking; and the entertainments of Saturday will be repaid, we doubt not, by the cargoes of many a 'goodly argosie,' the owners of which, while enjoying themselves at the feast, inwardly vowed to contribute their assistance in filling warehouses where they themselves had experienced such agreeable repletion.

The detail and arrangements reflect the highest credit on those who had the management of them; yet all would have failed in producing the desired effect, without the concurrence of the weather, which, fortunately for all parties, was as delightful as if the managers had been endued with the power of bespeaking it, along with other necessaries. The Directors may consider themselves extremely fortunate that such was the case, as, had the day been like the succeeding one, (a remark which we can venture to say has been made by every one who was present there,) the entertainment, instead of producing the brilliant effect that it did, must have ended in disapointment to the shareholders and their visitors, and discount on the shares.

As it was, every thing seemed *couleur de rose*: the enlivening airs executed by the military bands stationed in different parts of the dock; the gaiety of the scene and the unusual brightness of the atmosphere, contributed to give an appearance of perfect enjoyment to all present, from which the prospect of the succeeding banquet did not, we should presume, judging from the eagerness with which the visitors flocked to it, detract in any material degree.

The whole of the west and south sides, as far as the entrance into the basin, were set apart for those who had red tickets, that is, tickets which admitted the possessor to *see every thing*, but *eat nothing*; though, indeed, as they were issued to the number of 7,000, it would have been no easy task to provide for the entertainment of their mouths as well as their eyes.

The north and east sides were allotted to the blue or banquet tickets, together with the remaining half of the south side, a considerable part of which was railed off for the accommodation of the Directors, with their friends, and such 'visitors of rank' (rather an invidious distinction, by the way) as might be present.

At a quarter to two, the first vessel (the *Elizabeth*) was hauled into the basin from the river,—she is a fine vessel of 516 tons—covered all over with flags, and was received with a salute from the artillery, and three hearty cheers from the spectators, amongst whom Sir Charles Flower made himself very conspicuous. She then proceeded across the dock, the bands, as well on board as on shore, playing 'Rule Britannia' in her passage across, she rolled so much, owing to her lightness and the number of men who were stationed on her yards, that we heard many express fears that she might upset, and nobody seemed perfectly at their ease until she was safely moored to the quay. She was followed by six or seven other vessels similarly decorated, amongst which was a Scotchman, whose band consisted of the national instruments, and whose flag bore the initials S. P. Q. B, but whether the last letter signified Britannicus, or Bagpipes, we had no means of ascertaining.

After this, the Company, according to a printed programme, handed to each person on his admission, filed off to the collation, headed by the directors, with their friends, and the before-mentioned 'visitors of rank,' of whom, owing to the season, there was a great paucity. We had been told that several of his Majesty's Ministers meant to attend; but none were; with the exception of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, present, which we are sorry for on their own account, as they not only lost a pleasant entertainment, but also the honourable designation of 'Illustrissimi dock-tories,' to which they would have been thereafter entitled. The way to the refreshment-room lay along the east side, and up a flight of stairs leading to the first floor of one of the north warehouses, at the farther end of which was a small door, through which all those who had tickets (which it seems the directors found it necessary to issue, owing to the overflow of the company, and which had been distributed as far as they would go among those who arrived first at the dock) were allowed to go up another flight of stairs to the room, without having to wait until they came out.

The press at this door was very great, and ladies fainted; and we are sorry to say that persons composing it were not so unified-bred as we should have expected—several 'standing less upon their manners' than their neighbours' toes, 'like Shakspeare. However, there was one great excuse for it, which is that a suspicion had got abroad originating in certain dark hints thrown out in the printed programme we before [illegible] of the possibility of there not being sufficient accommodation for the number of visitors. From this a suspicion arose, that the directors, unmindful of the awful lesson of 1825, had made an over-issue of paper, in other words, had issued more tickets than were convertible into plates and provisions; and the consequence was a panic, to which that of 1825 was a mere joke. After much trouble, we managed to get through the door, and ascended the stair to the refreshment-room, at the door of which we were again stopped, no more than about half-a-dozen being admitted at a time, in order that there might be no scrambling for places. The tickets were all either named or numbered; and, a corresponding number being placed in the plate allotted to it, every one was arranged with the utmost order. Nothing can exceed the *coupd'œil* whidh presented itself on entering the room. Imagine a room, festooned with flags and laurels, in which eight hundred people were dining; and you may have some idea of it. The adjoining room had a similar number; and we were told that there were two more on the same scale; which, from the number of people to be entertained, we should think was most likely the case. The provisions of all sorts were extremely good, and did great credit to the purveyor. There were none of the finer wines, but what there were, (principally port, sherry, and bucellas,) were far better than are generally to be met with at public entertainments.

After dinner, the toasts given in the deputy-chairman's room, where our lot was cast, were 'The King,' 'The Trade of the City of London,' 'Prosperity to the St. Katharine Docks,' on which it was mentioned, that, from the time of laying the first stone, to that moment, eighteen months only had elapsed; the toast was, of course, drunk with tumultuous applause. Then followed, 'The Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Directors,' for whom Mr. Larpent returned thanks. In addition to these, the toasts given in the adjoining room, where the Chairman presided, were, 'His Majesty's Ministers,' to which Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald returned thanks; and 'The Ladies,' proposed by Sir Charles Flower, to whom they were, no doubt, duly grateful. At half past four, we took our departure, and so deeply were we imbued with the spirit of the place, that we went on our way rejoicing, and broke out into song, as follows:—

TUNE.—'Omne quod exit in um, ut vinum, merum, toast'em cheer'em.—*Allegro con Spirito.*)
From Frenchified fop keep us 'nation of shopkeepers:'
No fashion shall blind us, no folly mislead:
We'll all become traders; St. Katherine has made us
See how to make *business a pleasure indeed!*
This beautiful patroness (worthy St Kath'rine) is
Like no other saint ever heard of—as she,
From bottom to top holy asks no monopoly,
Content with free off'rings as all saints should be.

A dock thus began, Sir, must certainly answer,
To encourage such principles all will combine,
The corn and the tea trades, must soon be made free trades,
It creates such demand in provisions and wine!!!

We had the curiosity to return on the following Monday, to see the commencement of business,—but, alas! how changed was the scene! The lovely forms on which our memory still dwelt with rapture, had all vanished, and, 'like the baseless fabric of a vision,'——but stay, we won't quote while we can compose *for ourselves:*

TUNE.—'Sic transit gloria *Monday.*'—(*Andante maestoso*)

The vision was sped, and so was the spread,†
The bare warehouse walls of their trappings were reft:
The Sherry as well as the Port and Bucellas,
No trace save a casual headache had left.

The flounce and the feather had vanished together,—
With fashion and finery, beef, ham, and veal!
'Stead of homage to beauty, they're now paying duty,
On Rhubarb, and Senna, and raw Cochineal!

The Roses in dock o' late were turned into Chocolate!
All fled were those eyes where young love sat enshrined!
For dames there were Aloe casks! for dowagers, T[illegible]
low casks!
Nor ought had they left save a '*bustle behind*'!!!

* Any one who, like us, witnessed the rapid extinction of the Company's Collation, must have become a convert to the doctrine that *free* trade increases consumption.

† Classical abbreviation of 'sumptuous cold collation.'

‡ To the uninitiated, the reason why these two last words are printed, in italics may seem a mystery: we beg to refer them to any mantua-maker for information.

IRISH PROCEEDINGS—THE CLARE ELECTION.

(From the New Monthly Magazine for Oct.)

(Continued)

Mr. O'Connel did not immediately set off from Dublin, but before his departure several gentlemen were despatched from the Association in order to excite the minds of the people, and to prepare the way for him. The most active and useful of the persons who were employed upon this occasion, were the two gentlemen to whom I have already referred, Mr. Steele and Mr. O'Gorman. They are both deserving of special commendation. The former is a Protestant of a respectable fortune in the county of Clare, and who has all his life been devoted to the assertion of liberal principles. In Trinity

College, he was amongst the foremost of the advocates of emancipation, and at that early period became the intimate associate of many Roman Catholic gentlemen who have since distinguished themselves in the proceedings of their body. Being a man of independent circumstances, Mr. Steele did not devote himself to any profession, and having a zealous and active mind, he looked round for occupation. The Spanish war afforded him a field for the display of that generous enthusiasm by which he is distinguished. He joined the patriot army, and fought with a desperate valour upon the batteries of the Tracadero. It was only when Cadiz had surrendered, and the cause of Spain became utterly hopeless, that Mr. Steele relinquished the noble undertaking. He returned to England surrounded by exiles from the unfortunate country for the liberation of which he had repeatedly exposed his life. It was impossible for a man of much energy of characters to remain in torpor; and on his arrival in Ireland, faithful to the principles by which he had been uniformly swayed, he joined the Catholic Association. There he delivered several powerful and enthusiastic declamations in favour of religious liberty. Such a man, however, was fitted for action as well as for harangue; and the moment the contest in Clare began, he threw himself into the combat with the same alacrity with which he had rushed upon the French bayonets at Cadiz. He was serviceable in various ways. He opened the political campaign by intimating his readiness to fight any landlord who should conceive himself to be aggrieved by an interference with his tenants. This was a very impressive exordium. He then proceeded to canvass for votes; and, assisted by his intimate friend Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, travelled through the country, and both, by day and night, addressed the people from the altars around which they were assembled to hear him. It is no exaggeration to say, that to him, and to his intrepid and indefatigable confederate, the success of Mr. O'Connel is greatly to be ascribed. Mr. O'Gorman Mahon is introduced into this article as one amongst many figures. He would deserve to stand apart in a portrait. Nature has been peculiarly favourable to him. He has a very striking physiognomy, of the Corsair character, which the Protestant Gulnares, and the Catholic Medoras, find it equally difficult to resist. His figure is tall, and he is peculiarly free and *degage* in all his attitudes and movements. In any other his attire would appear singularly fantastical. His manners are exceedingly frank and natural, and have a character of kindliness as well as of self-reliance imprinted upon them. He is wholly free from embarrassment and *mauvaie honete*, and carries a well-founded conciousness of his personal merit; which is, however, so well united with urbanity, that it is not in the slightest degree offensive. His talents as a popular speaker are considerable. He derives from external qualifications an influence over the multitude, which men of diminutive stature are somewhat slow of obtaining. A little man is at first view regarded by the great body of spectators with disrelish; and it is only by force of phrase, and by charm of speech, that he can at length succeed in inducing his auditors to overlook any infelicity of configuration; but when O'Gorman Mahon throws himself out before the people, and, touching his whiskers with one hand, brandishes the other, an enthusiasm is at once produced, to which the fair portion of the spectators lend their tender contribution. Such a man was exactly adapted to the excitement of the people of Clare; and it must be admitted that, by his indefatigable exertions, his unremitting activity, and his devoted zeal, he most materially assisted in the election of Mr. O'Connel. While Mr. O'Gorman Mahon harangued the people in one district, Mr. Lawless, who was also dispatched upon a similar mission, applied his faculties of excitation in another. This gentleman has obtained deserved celebrity by his being almost the only individual among the Irish deputies who remonstrated against the sacrifice of the rights of the forty-shilling freeholders. Ever since that period he has been eminently popular; and although he may occasionally, by ebullitions of ill-regulated but generous enthusiasm create a little merriment amongst those whose minds are not as susceptible of patriotic and disinterested emotion as his own, yet the conviction which is entertained of his honesty of purpose, confers upon him a considerable influence. "Honest Jack Lawless" is the designation by which he has been known since the "wings" were in discussion. He has many distinguished qualifications as a public speaker. His voice is deep, round, and mellow, and is diversified by a great variety of rich and harmonious intonations. His action is exceedingly graceful and appropriate: he has a good figure, which, by a purposed swell and dilation of the shoulders, and an elaborate erectness, he turns to a good account; and by dint of an easy fluency of good diction, a solemn visage, an aquiline nose of no vulgar dimension, eyes glaring underneath a shaggy brow with a certain fierceness of æmotion a quizzing-glass, which is gracefully dangled in any pauses of thought or suspensions of utterance, and, above all by a certain attitude of dignity, which he assumes in the crisis of eloquence accompanied with a flinging back of his coat, which sets his periods beautifully off, "Honest Jack" has become one of the most popular and efficient speakers at the Association. Shortly after Mr. Lawless had been despatched, a great reinforcement to the oratorical corps was sent down in the person of the celebrated Father Maguire, or as he is habitually designated, "Father Tom." This gentleman had been for some time a parish priest in the county of Leitrim. He lived in a remote parish, where his talents were unappreciated. Some accident brought Mr. Pope, the itinerant controversialist, into contact with him. A challenge to defend the doctrines of his religion was tendered by the wandering disputant to the priest, and the latter at once accepted it. Maguire had given no previous proof of his abilities, and the Catholic body regretted the encounter. The parties met in this strange duel of theology. The interest created by their encounter was prodigious. Not only the room where their debates were carried on was crowded, but the whole of Sackville-street, where it was situated, was thronged with population. Pope brought to the combat great fluency, and a powerful declamation. Maguire was a master of scholastic logic. After several days of controversy, Pope was ovethrown, and "Father Tom," as the champion of orthodoxy, became the object of popular adoration. A base conspiracy was got up to destroy his moral character, and by its failure raised him in the affection of the multitude. He had been under great obligations to Mr. O'Connel, for his exereions upon his trial; and from a just sentiment of gratitude, he tendered his services in Clare. His name alone was of great value; and when his coming was announced, the people every where rushed forward to hail the great vindicator of the national religion. He threw fresh ingredients into the caldron, and contributed to impart to tho contest that strong religious character which it is not the fault of the Association, but of the Government, that every contest of the kind must assume. "Father Tom" was employed upon a remarkable exploit. Mr. Augustine Butler, the lineal descendant of the famous Sir Toby Butler, is a proprietor in Clare: he is a liberal Protestant, but supported Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald. "Father Tom" proceeded from the town of Ennis to the county chapel where Mr. Butler's freeholders were assembled, in order to address them; and Mr. Butler, with an intrepidity which did him credit, went forward to meet him. It was a singular encounter in the house of God. The Protestant landlord called upon his freholders not to desert him, "Father Tom" rose to address them in behalf of Mr. O'Connel. He is not greatly gifted with a command of decorated phraseology; but he is master of vigorous language, and has a power of strong and simple reasoning, which is equally intelligible to all classes. He employs the syllogism of the schools as his chief weapon in argument: but uses it with such dexterity, that his auditors of the humblest class can follow him without being aware of the technical expedient of logic by which he masters the understanding. His manner is peculiar; it is not flowery nor declamatory, but is short, somewhat abrupt, and, to use the French phrase, is "tranchant." His countenance is adapted to his mind, and is expressive of the reasoning and controversial faculties. A quick blue eye, a nose slightly turned up, and formed for the tossing off of an argument, a strong brow, a complexion of mountain ruddiness, and thick lips, which are better formed for rude disdain than for polished sarcsam, are his characteristics. He assailed Mr. Butler with all his powers, and overthrew him. The topic to which he addressed himself, was one which was not only calculated to move the tenants of Mr. Butler, but to stir Mr. Butler, himself. He appealed to the memory of his celebrated Catholic ancestor, of which Mr. Butler is justly proud. He stated, that what Sir Toby Butler had been, Mr. O'Connel was; and he adjured him not to stand up in opposition to an individual, whom he was bound to sustain by a sort of hereditary obligation. His appeal carried the freeholders away, and one hundred and fifty votes which secured to Mr. O'Connel. Mr. Maguire was seconded in this achievement by Mr. Dominick Ronayne, a barrister of the Association, of considerable talents, and who not only speaks the English language with eloquence, but is master of the Irish tongue; and throwing an educated mind into the powerful idiom of the country, wrought with uncommon power upon the passions of the people.

Mr. Sheil was employed as counsel for Mr. O'Connel before the accessor; but proceeded to the country of Clare the day before the election commenced. On his arrival, he understood that an exertion was required in the parish of Corofin, which is situate upon the estate of Sir Edward O'Brien, who had given all his interest to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald. Sir Edward is the most opulent resident landlord in the country. In the parish of Corofin he had no less than three hundred votes; and it was supposed that his freeholders would go with him. Mr. Sheil determined to assail him in the citadel of his strength, and proceeded upon the Sunday before the poll commenced to the chapel of Corofin. Sir Edwaad O'Brien having learned that this agitator intended this trespass upon his authority, resolved to anticipate him, and set off in his splendid equipage, drawn by four horses, to the mountains in which Corofin is situated. The whole population came down from their residence in the rocks, which are in the vicinity of the town of Ennis, and advanced in large bands, waving green boughs, and preceded by fifers and pipers, upon the road. Their landlord was met by them on his way. They passed him by in silence, while they hailed the demagogue with shouts, and attended him in triumph to the chapel. Sir Edward O'Brien, lost his resolution at this spectacle; and feeling that he could have no influence in such a state of excitation instead of going to the house of Catholic worship, proceeded to the church of Corofin. He left his carriage exactly opposite the doors of the chapel, which is immediately contiguous, and thus reminded the people of his Protestantism, by a circumstance of which, of course, advantage was instantaneously taken. Mr. Sheil arrived with a vast multitude of attendants at the chapel, which was crowded with people, who had flocked from all quarters;—there a singular scene took place. Father Murphy, the parish priest, came to the entrance of the chapel dressed in his surplice. As he came forth, the multitude fell back at his command, and arranged themselves on either side so as to form a lane for the reception of the agitator. Deep silence was imposed upon the people by the priest, who had a voice like subterraneous thunder, and appeared to hold them in absolute dominion. When Mr. Sheil had reached the threshold of the chapel, Father Murphy stretched forth his hand, and welcomed him to the performance of the good work. The figure and attiude of the priest were remarkabe. My English reader draws his ordinary notion of a Catholic clergyman from the caricature which are contained in novels, or represented in farces upon the stage; but the Irish priest, who has lately become a politician and a scholar, has not a touch of foigardism about him, and an artist would have found in Father Murphy rather study for the enthusiastic Macbriar, who is so powerfully delineated in "Old Mortality," than a realization of the familiar notions of a clergyman of the Church of Rome. As he stood surrounded by a dense multitude, whom he had hushed into profound silence, he presented a most imposing object, His form is tall, slender, and emaciated; but was enveloped in his long robes, that gave him a peculiarly sacerdotal aspect. The hand which he stretched forth was ample, but worn to a skinny meagritude and pallor. His face was long, sunken, and cadaverous, but was illuminated by eyes blazing with all the fire of genius, the enthusiasm of religion, and the devotedness of patriotism. His lank black hair fell down his temples, and eye brows of the same colour stretched in thick straight lines along a lofty forehead, and threw over the whole countenance a deep shadow. The sun was shining with briliancy, and rendered his figure, attired as it was in white garments, more conspicuous. The scenery about him was in harmony;—it was wild and desolate, and crags, with scarce a blade of verdure shooting through their crevices, rose every where around him. The interior of the chapel, at the entrance of which he stood, was visible. It was a large pile of building, consisting of bare walls, rudely thrown up with a floor of clay, and at the extremity stood an altar made of a few boards clumsily put together.

It was on the threshold of this mountain temple that the envoy of the Association was hailed with a solemn greeting. The priest proceeded to the altar, and commanded the people to abstain, during the divine ceremony from all political thinking or occupation. He recited the mass with great fervency and simplicity of manner, and with all the evidences of unaffected piety. However familiar from daily repetition with the ritual, he pronounced it with a just emphasis, and went through the various forms which are incidental to it with singular propriety and grace. The people were deeply attentive, and it was observable that most of them could read; for they had prayer-books in their hands which they read with a quiet devotion. Mass being finished, Father Murphy threw his vestments off, and without laying down the priest, assumed the politician. He addressed the people in Irish, and called upon them to vote for O'Connel in the name of their country and of their religion,

It was a most extraordinary and powerful display of the externals of eloquence; and as far as a person unacquainted with the language could form an estimate of the matter by the effects produced upon the auditory, it must have been pregnant with genuine oratory. It will be suposed that this singular priest, addressed his parishioners in tones und gestures as rude as the wild dialect to which he was giving utterance. His action and attitudes were as graceful as an accomplished actor could use in delivering the speech of Antony, and his intonations were soft, pathetic, denunciatory and conjuring, accordingly as his theme varied, and as he had recourse to different expedients to influence the people. The general character of this strange harangue was impassioned and solemn, but he occasionally had recourse to ridicule, and his countenance at once adopted itself with a happy readiness to derision. The finest spirit of sarcasm gleamed over his features, and shouts of laughter attended his description of a miserable Catholic who should prove recreant to the great cause by making a sacrifice of his country to his landlord. The close of his speech was peculiarly effective. He became inflamed by the power of his emotions, and while he raised himself into the loftiest attitude to which he could ascend, he laid one hand on the altar, and shook the other in the spirit of almost prophetic admonition, and as his eyes blazed and seemed to start from his forehead, thick drops fell down his face, and his voice rolled through lips lived with passion and covered with foam. It is almost unnecessary to say that such an appeal was irresistible. The multitude burst into shouts of acclamation, and would have been ready to mount a battery roaring with cannon at his command. Two days after the results were felt at the hustings; and while Sir Edward O'Brien stood aghast, Father Murphy marched into Ennis at the head of his tenantry, and polled them to a man in favour of Daniel O'Connel. But I am anticipating.

The notion which had gone abroad in Dublin that the priets were lukewarm, was utterly unfounded. With the exception of Dean O'Shaughnessy, who is a relative of Mr. Fitzerald (and for whom there is perhaps much excuse), and a Father Coffey, who has since been deserted by his congregation, and is paid his dues in bad halfpence, there was scarcely a clergyman in the country who did not use his utmost influence over the peasantry. On the day on which Mr. O'Connel arrived, you met a priest in every street, who assured you that the battle should be won, and pledged himself that "the man of the people" should be returned. "The man of the people" arrived in the midst of the loudest acclamations. Near thirty thousand people were crouded in the streets of Ennis, and were unceasing in their shouts. Banners were suspended from every window, and women of great beauty were every where seen waving handkerchiefs with the figure of the patriot stamped upon them. Processions of freeholders, with their parish priests at their head, were marching like troops to different quarters of the city; and it was remarkable that not a single individual was intoxicated. The most perfect order and regularity prevailed; and the large bodies of police which had been collected in the town stood without occupation. These were evidences of organization, from which it was easy to form a conjecture as to the result.

The election opened, and the court-house in which the Sheriff read the writ presented a very new and striking scene. On the left hand of the Sheriff stood a Cabinet-minister, attended by the whole body of the aristocracy of the county of Clare. Their appearance indicated at once their superior rank and their profound mortification. An expression of bitterness and of wounded pride was stamped in various modifications of resentment upon their countenances; while others, who were in the interest of Mr. Fitzgerald, and who were small Protestant proprietors, affected to look big and important, and swelled themselves into gentry upon the credit of voting for the minister. On the right hand of the Sheriff stood Mr. O'Connel, with scarcely a single gentleman by his side; for most even of the Catholic proprietors had abandoned him, and joined the ministerial scandidate. But the body of the court presented the power of Mr. O'Connel in a mass of determined peasants, amongst whom black coats and sacerdotal visages were seen feliciously intermixed, outside the balustrade of the gallery on the left hand of the Sheriff. Before the business began, a gentleman [illegible] on whom every eye was turned, a most singular personage [illegible] like the other auditors [illegible] gallery, he leaned over it, and, suspending himself above the crowd, afforded what was an object of wonder to the great body of the spectators, and of indignation to the High-Sheriff. The attire of the individual who was thus perched in this dangerous position was sufficiently strange. He had a coat of Irish tabinet, with glossy trowsers of the same national material; he wore no waistcoat; a blue shirt lined with streaks of white was open at his neck, in which the strength of Hercules and the symmetry of Antinous were combined; a broad green sash, with a medal of "the order of Liberators" at the end of it, hung conspicuously over his breast; and a profusion of black curls, curiously festooned about his temples, shadowed a very handsome and expressive countenance, a great part of which was occupied by whiskers of a bushy amplitude. "Who, Sir, are you?" exclaimed the High-Sheriff, in a tone of imperious melancholy, which he had acquired at Canton, where he had long resided in the service of the East India Company. But I must pause here, *and even at the hazard of breaking the regular thread of the narration—I cannot resist the* temptation of describing the High Sheriff. When he stood up with his wand of office in his hand, the contrast between him and the aerial gentleman whom he was addressing was to the highest degree ludicrous. Of the latter some conception has already been given. He looked a chivalrous dandy, who, under the most fantastical apparel, carried the spirit and intrepidity of an exceedingly fine fellow. Mr. High-Sheriff had, at an early period of his life, left his native country of Clare, and had migrated to China, where, if I may judge from his manners and demeanour, he must have been in immediate communication with a Mandarin of the first class, and made a Chinese funcitionary his favourite model. I should conjecture that he must long have presided over the packing of Bohea, and that some tincture of that agreeable vegetable had been infused into his complexion. An Oriental sedateness and gravity were spread over a countenance upon which a smile seldom presumes to trespass. He gives utterance to intonations which were originally contracted in the East, but have been since melodized by his religious habits into a puritanical chant in Ireland. The Chinese language is monosyllabic, and Mr. Molony has extended its character to the English tongue; for he breaks all his words into separate and elaborate divisions, to each of which he bestows a due quantity of deliberate intonation. Upon arriving in Ireland, he addicted himself to godliness having previously made great gains in China, and he has so contrived as to impart the cadences of Wesley to the pronunciation of Confucius.

Such was the aspect of the great public functionary, who, rising with a peculiar magisteriality of altitude, and stretching forth the emblem of his power, inquired of the gentleman who was suspended from the gallery who he was. —"My name is O'Gorman Mahon," was the reply, delivered with a firmness which clearly shewed that the person who had conveyed this piece of intelligence thought very little of a High-Sheriff and a great deal of O'Gorman Mahon. The Sheriff had been offended by the general appearance of Mr. Mahon, who had distracted the public attention from his own contemplation; but he was particularly irritated by observing the insurgent symbol of "the order of Liberators" dangling at his breast, "I tell that gentleman," said Mr. Molony, "to take off that badge." There was a moment's pause, and then the following answer was slowly and articulately pronouced:— "This gentleman (laying his hand on his breast) tells that gentleman (pointing with the other to the Sheriff,) that if that gentleman presumes to touch this gentleman, this gentleman will defend himself against that gentleman, or any other gentleman, while he has got the arm of a gentleman to protect him." This extraordinary sentence was followed by a loud burst of applause from all parts of the court house. The High-Sheriff looked aghast. The expression of self-satisfaction and magisterial complacency passed off of his visage, and he looked utterly blank and dejected. After an interval of irresolution, down he sat. "The soul" of O'Gorman Mahon (to use Curran's expression) "walked forth in its own majesty;" he looked "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." The medal of "the order of Liberators" was pressed to his heart. O'Connel surveyed him with gratitude and admiration; and the first blow was struck, which sent dismay into the heart of the party of which the Sheriff was considered to be an adherent.

This was the opening incident of this novel drama. When the sensation which it had created had in some degree subsided, the business of the day went on. Sir Edward O'Brien proposed Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald as a proper person to serve in Parliament. Sir Edward had upon former occasions been the vehement antagonist of Mr. Fitzgerald, and in one instance a regular battle had been fought between the tenantry of both parties. It was supposed that this feud had left some acrimonious feelings, which were not quite extinct behind, and many conjectured that the zeal of Sir Edward in favour of his competitor was a little feigned. This notion was confirmed by the circumstance that Sir Edward O'Brien's son (the member for Ennis) had subscribed to the Catholic Rent, was a member of the Association, and had recently made a vigorous speech in Parliament in defence of that body. It is, however, probable that the few [illegible] of Sir E[illegible] which was deeply [illegible] his vassals, abhorring and that, however [illegible]nt he might have been on Mr. Fitzgerald's account, yet that he was exceedingly irritated upon his own. He appeared at least to be profoundly moved, and had not spoken above a few minutes when tears fell from his eyes. He has a strong Irish character impressed upon him. It is said that he is lineally descended from the Irish emperor, Brian-Borue; and indeed he has some resemblance to the sign-post at a tavern near Clontarf, in which the image of that celebrated monarch is represented. He is squat, bluff and impassioned. An expression of good-nature, rather than of good humour, is mixed up with a certain rough consciousness of his own dignity, which in his most familiar moments he never lays aside, for the Milesian predominates in his demeanour, and his royal recollections wait perpetually upon him. He is a great favourite with the people, who are attached to the descendants of the ancient indigenous families of the county, and who see in Sir Edward O'Brien a good landlord, as well as the representative of Brian Borne. I was not a little astonished at seeing him weep upon the hustings. It was, however, observed to me, that he is given to the "melting mood," although his tears do not fall like the gum of "the Arabian tree." In the House of Commons he once produced a great effect, by bursting into tears, while he described the misery of the people of Clare, although at the same time, his granaries were full. It was said that his hustings pathos was of the same quality, and arose from the peculiar susceptibility of the lacrymatory nerves, and not from any very nice fibres about the heart; still I am convinced that his emotion was genuine; and that he was profoundly touched. He complained that he has been deserted by his tenants, although he had deserved well at their hands; and exclaimed that the country was not one fit for a gentleman to reside in, were property lost all its influence, and things were brought to such a pass. The motion was seconded by Sir A. Fitzgerald in a few words. Mr. Gore, a gentleman of very large estate, took occasion to deliver his opinions in favour of Mr. Fitzgerald; and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Steele proposed Mr. O'Connel. It then fell to the rival candidates to speak, and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, having been first put in nomination, first addressed the freeholders. He seemed to me to be about five and forty years of age, his hair being slightly marked with a little edging of scarcely perceptible silver, but the care with which it was distributed and arranged, showed that the cabinet minister had not yet entirely dismissed his Lothario recollections. I had heard, before I had even seen Mr. Fitzgerald, that he was in great favour with the Calistas at Almack's; and I was not surprised at it, on a minute inspection of his aspect and deportment. It is not that he is a handsome man, (though he far from being the reverse,) but that there is an air of blended sweetness and assurance, of easy intrepidity and gentle gracefulness about him, which are considered to be eminently winning. His countenance, though too fully circular, and a little tinctured with vermilion, is agreeable. The eyes are of bright hazel, and have an expression of ever earnest frankness, which an acute observer might suspect, while his mouth is full of a strenuous solicitude to please. The moment he rose, I perceived that he was an accomplished gentleman; and when I had heard him utter a few sentences, I was satisfied that he was a most accomplished speaker. He delivered one of the most effective and dexterous speeches which is has ever been my good fortune to hear. There were evident marks of deep pain and of fear to be traced in his features, which were not free from the haggardness of many an anxious vigil; but though he was manifestly mortified in the extreme, he studiously refrained from all exasperating sentiment or expression. He spoke at first with a graceful melancholy, rather than a tone of impassioned adjuration. He intimated that it was rather a measure of rigorous, if not unjustifiable policy, to display the power of the Association in throwing an individual out of Parliament who had been the warm and uniform advocate of the Catholic cause during his whole political life. He enumerated the instances in which he had exerted himself in behalf of that body which were now dealing with him with such severity, and referred to his services with regard to the College of Maynooth. The part of his speech which was most powerful, related to his father. The latter had opposed the Union, and had many claims upon the national gratitude. The topic was one which required to be most delicately touched, and no orator could treat it with a more exquisite nicety than Mr. Fitzgerald. He became, as he advanced, and the recollection of his father pressed itself more immediately upon his mind, more impassioned. At the moment he was speaking, his father, to whom he is most tenderly attached, and by whom he is most beloved, was lying upon a bed from whence it was believed that he would never rise, and efforts had been made to conceal from the old man the contest in which his son was involved. It is impossible to mistake genuine grief, and when Mr. Fitzgerald paused for an instant, and turning away, wiped off the tears that came streaming from his eyes, he won the sympathies of every one about him. There were few who did not give the same evidence of emotion; and when he sat down, although the great majority of the audience were strongly opposed to him, and were enthusiasts in favour of the rival candidate, a loud unanimous burst of acclamation shooke the Court-house.

(To be Continued.)

THE TIMES.—No. 8

Napoleon, when in the height of his power, being once at Amiens, whilst traversing the square, in the midst of him, cast his eyes upon the multitude, and perceived, in one of the corners of the square, a stone-cutter, who had not been induced to quit his work by the curiosity which animated the crowd by which he was surrounded. The indifference of this man excited the curiosity of Napoleon. He wished to know something about him; and, passing through the crowd, urged on his horse until he arrived close to him. "What are you doing there?" said Napoleon. The workman raised his eyes, and recognized the Emperor. "I am cutting stone." "You have served under me?" quickly observed the Emperor, who recognized an old soldier. "It is true, Sire." "You were present in the compaign of Egypt—you were a brigadier in such a corps?" "Yes, Sire." "Why have you quitted the service?" "Because I had completed my time, and obtained my discharge." "I am sorry for it: you were a brave man—I shall be happy to do for you any thing in my power: say, what do you require from me?" "That your Majesty will leave me to cut my stone in quiet; my work suffices me; I am in want of nothing." This trait brings to mind the interview of Diogenes with Alexander; but the modest pride of the Greek philosopher was not equal to the reply of the stonecutter—*French paper.*

An indenture of apprenticeship is not legal unless it is indented or cut round the edges before it is signed and delivered. If not indented till after signature, it must be re-delivered to make it a valid instrument. This principle was acted upon by the magistrates at Exeter on Saturday, they having refused to entertain a dispute arising out of a case of apprenticeship, because the instrument signed at the binding had not been indented till after the delivery.—*Evening paper.* Did these magistrates never hear of a judge, who, when a similar objection was made, called for a pair of scissors, and cut the indents himself.

The following anecdote of Buonaparte is related in the *Memoires de Cirardin*:—"The First Consul was at Monte-Fautana with his brother, Joseph Buonaparte. He came to breakfast at Ermonoville. We commenced by affording him the pleasure of rabbit-hunting on the heath. Some of the rabbits, less wild than the rest, were so curious to admire the hero of the army of Italy, as, instead of runing away, to surround him in swarms. The First Consul took a singular pleasure in the new diversion, of which he concluded in suspecting there was some secret —the hour for the meal had passed when he returned to the chateau, and found Madame Buonaparte at table. He frowned with dissatisfaction that they had not waited for him, and said, 'It appears the ladies rule here.' He only ate a few leaves of salad, and drank a glass of Bordeaux, and rose immediately to visit the gardens, which he took great pleasure in surveying. Coming to the Isle of Poplars, he stopped before the tomb of Jean Jacques, and said 'it had been better for the repose of France if this man had never lived.' I inquired his reason. He replied, 'he it was who prepared the French revolution.' I remarked, 'It certainly is not for you, Citizen Consul, to complain of the Revolution.' '*Eh bien*,' replied he, 'the future will learn that it would have been better for the repose of the world if neither Rousseau nor I had ever existed;' and resumed his promenade with much thoughtfulness."

SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM.—The following sketch of this present distinguished commander is from *Scot's Life of Napoleon*:—"The rank and character of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who commanded the squadron upon the station, set him above the feelings which might influence inferior officers whether of the army or the navy. He visited Napoleon frequently, and was eulogized by him in a description which (though he, who has the advantage of seeing in the features of Sir Pulteney those of an honoured friend, can vouch for its being just) may have been painted the more willingly, because it gave the artist an apportunity of discharging his spleen, while contrasting the appearence of the Admiral with that of the Governor, in a manner most unfavourable to the latter. Nevertheless, we transcribe it to prove that Buonaparte could occasionally do justice, and see desert, even in a Briton. He said he had seen the new Admiral. 'Ah! there is a man with a countenance really pleasing, open, frank and sincere. There is the face of an Englishman—his countenance bespeaks his heart, and I am sure he is a good man. I never yet beheld a man of whom I so immediately formed a good opinion as of that fine soldier-like old man. He carries his head erect, and speaks out openly and boldy what he thinks, without being afraid to look you in the face at the time. His physiognomy would make every person desirous of a further acquaintance, and render the most suspicious confident in him. Sir Pulteney Malcolm was also much recommended to Napoleon's favourable judgment by the circumstance of having nothing to do with the restraint upon his person, and possessing the power neither of altering or abating any of the restrictions he complained of. He was fortunate, too, in being able, by the calmness of his temper, to turn aside the violent language of Buonapate, without either granting the justice of his complaints, or giving him displeasure by direct contradiction. 'Does your Government mean,' said Napoleon one day to the English Admiral, 'to detain me upon this rock until my death'-day?' —"I am sorry to say, Sir, answered Sir Pulteney, that such, I apprehend, is their purpose.— Then, the term of my life will soon arrive, said Napolean." 'I hope not, Sir, 'answered the Admiral; 'I hope you will survive to record your great actions, which are so numerous, and the task will ensure you a term of long life.' Napaleon bowed, and was gratified, probably both as a hero and an author. Nevertheless, before Sir Pulteney Malcom left the island, and while he was endevouring to justify the Governor against some of the harsh and extravagant charges in which Napoleon was wont to indulge, the latter began to appeal from his judgment, as being too much of an Englishman to be an impartial judge. They parted, however, on the best terms, and Napoleon often afterwards expressed the pleasure which he had recived from the society of Sir Pulteney Malcolm."

ADIEU TO CARLTON-HOUSE.

The following Elegy is said to have been written by his Majesty, on the demolition of Carlton Palace.*

FAREWELL! dear Palace of my youth, farewell!
Thy walls are fallen, and unhinged thy gate;
And soon a stone will not be left to tell
Where once a British Monarch kept his state.

As fond remembrance now awakes the past
Of all my pride enjoy'd, my heart held dear.
To think of what thou art and what thou wast—
I cannot turn to thee without a tear!

Oh! where is he, the Yorick † of my board,
Whose wit would 'set the table in a roar.'
Whose eloquence would blunt oppression's sword—
Where is he now? like thee, alas, no more!

The time is past that him I should condemn,
Child of caprice, yet to his will the slave:
He had his virtues—let me think of them,
His faults lie buried with him in the grave.

And he. ‡ stern censor of the public weal.
Who saw the faults of friends, but not his own,
Is gone—to give the loathsome worm its meal:
Is nothing left?—A monumental stone!

Another § starts before mine aching eyes.
His Monarch's friend, the people's mighty mate;
Who awed the Senate when they saw him rise,
To wake the thunders of the loud debate.

When anarchy went stalking through the land,
The altars of his God he ne'er forsook:
The tide of treason, when he waved his hand,
O'erwhelm'd her bloodhounds, crouching at his look.

Pass on, ye shades; for you my heart must bleed—
No earthly King can rouse the sleep of death:
The storm that rends the oak has bent the reed,
The mighty and the mean fall by a breath.

But, Carlton! when I view thy prostrate walls,
Thy chambers desolate; thy joyless hearth;
Tread on the ruins of thy festive halls.
And find a solitude thy scene of mirth.

The tear will start: to me tis hallow'd ground,
For did not friendship consecrate the spot?
And pleasure whirl'd me in her mazy round;
All, all have vanished—but are not forgot.

Like others, I have had my dreams of youth;
Like others, all its perils dearly proved;
Like others, fondly deem'd false vows were truth;
Like others, loved again where I was loved.

Then let my heart pour out its sacred grief
For those away, who never can return:
Though friends are not, it is a sweet relief
To shed the tear of memory o'er their urn.

* We are informed that his Majesty, since his arrival in town, made a pilgrimage to the ruins of his old Palace, scarcely a vestige of which now remains. On his return to St. James's, his spirits were much depressed, when he retired to his own apartment. The above Elegy was found upon the table,

† Sheridan? ‡ Fox? § Burke?

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPIRITED CONDUCT OF A SERVANT.—A [illegible] nights since a daring attempt was mad[illegible] the house of Mr. Debraux, at Dulw[illegible] ten o'clock, John Bew, the groo[illegible] was in the stable-yard, heard the [illegible] growl, upon which he went towards the [illegible] in front of the house and saw two men, one of whom jumped over the pallisades and escaped; the other, a powerful man, about six feet high, with dark whiskers, stood at the parlour window, which he had forced open. The groom approached, and attempted to seize him, but was instantly struck and knocked down. The fellow then ran across the garden, and jumped over the fence. The noise brought Mr. Debraux to the spot with a loaded gun, and the groom having by this time recovered from the effects of the blow, followed, and overtook the ruffian in a field, by whom he was again attacked, but the groom having his master's gun at the time, immediately fired at his assailant, and wounded him severely in the arm. Notwithstanding the wound the fellow received, he again attempted to knock down the groom, who intimidated him by declaring that the gun was a double-barrelled one, and that he should discharge it again at him. The thief then made a hasty retreat, and escaped across some fields. A considerable quantity of blood was traced for some distance, along the field where the man was wounded.

At Ghent, a few days since, a man returned home in a state of intoxication, and asked his wife for some money. Upon her refusing to comply with his request, he took a hatchet, and severed her head from her body. He then went out, and invited some of his neighbours to come and see his wife, who he said, was indisposed. As soon as he had revealed his crime, he surrendered himself to the police officers—*Brussels Paper.*

THE LAW'S DELAY.—Some years ago there lived in Ireland a gentleman named Burton, who kept a banking-house in Dublin, whose credit was so eminent, that it became proverbial in Ireland, where, when the goodness of security was described, it was usual to say it was "as good as Ben Burton." It happened, however, in the chapter of casualties ever attendant on human affairs, that honest Ben failed, and his affairs were thrown into the hands of trustees. "The glorious uncertainty of the law" rendered this trust an *hereditary* concern: *seventy four* years the business had been involved in litigation, and it was not until lately brought to a final issue in Chancery, when the *descendants* of the first trustees paid to the posterity of the original creditors their dividends, upon the claims of their forefathers, which dividends, as the whole produce of Mr. Burton's assets were thrown into the funds, had accumulated so considerably, that one gentleman, named Fitzpatrick, the hereditary legatee for an original sum of 170l. received, as his dividend, upwards of 6,000l. "Better *late* than *never*."

On Wednesday last an accident happened at North Berwick, a little to the east of the town, of the most distressing nature. About half-past one o'clock, the Rev. James Moir, tutor in the family of General Dalrymple, went into the sea to bathe, which he was in the habit of doing, with one of his pupils, Master James Hucking, a ward of the General. The sea was running high, and was breaking heavily on the shore. Mr. Moir being, however, an expert swimmer, went out beyond the surf, and was sporting among the rolling waves, when suddenly, as if by a great effort, he seemed to start upwards out of the water, throwing up both his arms, and calling out, in a sort of faint scream, the name of his pupil, who had not ventured so far, and who was at the time on the shore. He then disappeared, and his companion going on a rock to look for him, saw him in a sinking state. He immediately ran for a boat, and at this time he observed him floating insensibly among the waves. A boat was instantly despatched to the fatal spot; but by this time he had sunk, and though the men continued their search till late at night, at the peril of their lives, it proved unsuccessful. Great exertions were also made by the crew of the Preventive Service to find the body, but in vain. Thus, has perished, in the prime of life, a young man, an only son, the joy and hope of his parents, who, as may be well believed, are inconsolable for his loss. Mr. Moir, who was a native of this city, bore an excellent character, and was of great promise. Being endowed with good talents, which he had diligently improved by study, he had made great progress in literature; and as he united to those acquirements an amiable temper and kind disposition, he was much endeared to the circle of his friends, who had opportunities of appreciating his worth, and who now deeply lament his premature end. —*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

A few days since a man having been pointed out in the streets of Tipperary to the police by the relatives of a person who had been murdered, as the individual who committed the deed, the civil authorities proceeded to take him into custody. They had just made him prisoner when a furious mob collected, attacked the constables with all manner of missiles, beat them into their Barracks and finally rescued the man who had been arrested. Notwithstanding this violent outrage, and shameless disregard of the authority of the law, the police, we hear behaved with great forbearance on the occasion.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

THOMAS RIGBY PRINTER,

SECOND APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1829.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1828.	Amount Paid.	Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1828.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
	Rs. qr. rs.	Rs. qr. rs.	Rs. qr. rs.	Rr. qr. rs.	
Gunner John Hilliard.	248 1 13	12 2 14	235 2 99		
Dennis Nowland H. M. 67th Foot	1216 1 81	1216 1 81	" " "		Rs. 10,63 2. 81 paid to Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co. constituted attornies of Mary Nowland the Niece of the said deceased by order of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. at War.
John Duncan Saltwell, Lieutenant	320 " 07	213 " 68	" " "	106 3 39	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain Creditors.
John Mason, the young[illegible]	974 " 85	944 3 50	" " "	29 1 35	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain Creditors.
Sarah White, widow	5508 1 08	3597 1 29	1846 3 79	64 " "	
Robert John McNab, Ensign	124 1 88	111 2 51	" " "	12 3 37	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain Creditors.
Robert Tyrrell Heath, Lieut. Col.	16887 3 06	12093 " 48	4794 2 58		Amount in the hands of the Acct. Genl. is the amount of Passage money bequeathed Mrs. Heath in the event of her going to England also of a legacy bequeathed to Miss Catherine Smith.
Augustus Powell Mariner	7 " 28	5 " 12	2 " 16		
James Thomas Brewer, Master Mariner	717 1 77	179 2 41	509 1 02	28 2 34	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of a claim unpaid.
Edward S. Tompson, Ensign	404 3 94	212 2 32	192 1 62		
William John Bushby, Civil Service	214 " 98	136 " 44	" " "	78 " 54	The balance is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
John Strachan Surgeon	10684 1 32	10663 3 32	" " "	20 2 "	Rs 7,580 1 94 paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. on account of Anne Strachan and Ezibel a Strachan the Mother and Sister of the said deceased in England. the balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of a claim unpaid.
James Pensore, Do.	1536 " 38	326 1 20	1209 3 18		
John Benson, Master Mariner	117 2 05	80 1 74	" " "	37 " 31	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
George DuVernet Lieut.	2087 " 50	1943 " 58	" " "	143 3 92	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
James Young, Ensign 20th Regt. N. I.	2000 3 69	1996 1 69	" " "	4 2 "	Rs. 1586 2 52 paid to R T. Webb Esq. attorney of S. R. Chapman Esq. the Adm. in England of the said deceased's Estate. The small Balance is the amount of a claim u npaid.
John Hall, Lieut. Assistant Auditor General	1283 1 93	1274 3 75	" " "	8 2 18	The balance is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
Pointz Ricketts	7196 3 04	6621 " 30	" " "	575 2 74	Bond Creditor paid in full. The balance in the hands of the Admin. is the amount of dividends due to certain Creditors.
A. I. O. Browne, Major	22258 3 03	3263 2 41	18582 " 85	412 3 77	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of certain claims unpaid.
Timothy Gosley, Lieut. of Marine	1403 " 65	1390 " 40	" " "	13 " 25	Rs. 398..46 paid to Mucandjee Gazersett in part of Bond Debt. The balance of the Effects sold at the Persian Gulf is to be recovered from Marine Pay Office.
G. R. M. Goreham Do.	771 3 40	771 3 40	" " "		Rs. 190, 2 30 paid to Purshotum Billey Banian in part of his Bond account. The balance of the Effect sold at the Persian Gulph is to be recovered from Marine Pay Office.
Lloyd Walker, Assistant Surgeon	2795 1 55	1592 1 01	" " "	1203 " 54	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors.
J. Maloney formerly Ensign	100 1 65	96 1 51	" " "	4 " 14	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain Creditors.
Frederick Graham Lieut. N. I.	100 1 05	69 2 95	" " "	30 2 10	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain Creditors.
William Wensley, Master Mariner	1231 " 87	1093 2 18	" " "	137 2 69	A Cornelian Seal, mouth piece and Miniature are with the Registrar
Edward Shaw, Lieut.	2880 " 88	2613 2 40	" " "	266 2 48	The balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of small dividends due to certain Creditors.
George Harker Hogg, Lieut.	553 2 99	337 2 09	" " "	216 " 90	The balance is the amount of dividends due to certaian Creditors.
Michael Thackthwaite Lieut.	997 1 66	804 1 84	" " "	192 3 82	The balance is the amount of dividends due to certain creditors.
Michael Lionel Gollway Captain	2551 3 60	2374 " "	" " "	177 3 60	Balance in the hands of the Administrator is the amount of dividends due to certain Creditors.
William F. Dunlop Captain	551 3 68	289 1 10	262 2 58		
R. S. Gibson Lieut.	1211 3 46	629 " 62	533 2 84	49 " "	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of a claim unpaid:
George Leighler	7811 " 23	7628 3 31	" " "	182 " 92	The balance in the hands of the A[illegible] is the amount of dividends due to certain Creditors.
Thomas Carden Noad Ensign	429 2 85	426 1 94	" " "	3 " 91	The balance in hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividends due to one of the Creditors.
A. D. Græme Lieut. 3d. L. C.	3318 " 44	2834 1 91	" " "	483 2 53	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividends due to certain Creditor.
George Marshall Captain Do.	4986 " 51	4258 1 85	" " "	727 2 66	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividends due to certain Creditors.
William Henry Otley Lieut. Do.	4397 2 87	4241 " 06	" " "	156 2 81	Do. Do.
James Hay Lieut. B. N. I.	1827 " 42	1825 " 42	" " "	2 " "	The small balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of a claim unpaid.
Miss Ann Grant of Bombay British Subject	444 2 81	395 3 65	" " "	48 3 16	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
Henry Frederick Dent Esquire C. S.	11771 2 86	7806 1 03	" " "	3965 1 83	Do. Do.
James Goss Richards, Captain B. N. I.	2751 3 60	2737 " 84	" " "	14 2 76	Do. Do.
Godin Ellis, Ensign	746 2 44	353 1 92	" " "	393 " 52	Do. Do.
George Challen, Captain B. N. I.	64930 3 81	5810 2 12	61162 3 19		Rs. 2,042 1 50 due to Admr.
Elizabeth Mitchell widow of J. Mitchell	2279 " 02	930 " 91	1348 3 11		
G. R. Lyons Lieutenant	779 3 86	434 3 02	" " "	345 " 84	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
William Gordon C. S.	372 2 "	111 " 60	" " "	261 1 40	
J. H. Heathcote Lieut.	1039 2 82	225 " 01	" " "	814 2 81	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
Henry Lock Ensign Bengal N. I.	62 1 03	33 " 35	" " "	29 " 68	Do. Do.
James Paul Lieut.	622 3 91	486 3 99	23 " 22	112 3 70	
H. A. Harvey Captain.	381 3 48	357 1 12	" " "	24 2 36	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to Bhicajee Merjee & Co.
John Whitaker Lieut.	1299 3 73	1181 " 42	" " "	118 3 31	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
J. G. Lascelles Do.	2275 1 16	2070 " 35	" " "	205 " 81	Do. Do.
James Marjoribanks Do.	2501 1 94	1882 2 79	" " "	618 3 15	Do. Do.
James Jeremiah Robinson Lieut. of Marine	21902 3 84	5667 " 10	15813 " 15	422 3 59	One Gold Watch, Chain, Seal and Key are with the Registrar.
George B. Bellassis, Lieut, Col.	9907 2 20	9783 1 95	" " "	124 " 25	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors.
Robert Whitcomb Conductor	11503 " 26	3718 3 48	7784 " 78		Rs. 2,175 2 90 paid to Robert Whitcomb the Elder Son of the deceased being the amount of his Legacy with Interest pursuant to the Will of the deceased.
Richard Phillips Ensign.	1605 1 37	1595 1 37	" " "	10 " "	Rs. 1,053 " 95 paid to Messrs. Remton Crawford & Co. on account of Benjamin Phillips Esq. the Father in of the said deceased, the balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount due to certain credito s.
William Troup Assistant Surgeon,	4782 1 94	2088 1 72	2442 " 27	231 3 95	A Miniature is with the Registrar.
John Hyde Esquire.	8725 3 19	8725 3 19	" " "		Rs. 7,421 3 64 remitted by a Set of Bills to Messrs. Inglis Forbes & Co. on account of the Executor of the said deceased in England.—
Thomas Moore.	1161 3 69	384 3 24	777 " 45		
J. W. Stuart Lieut. H. M. 6th Regt.	3978 " 83	3926 " 83	" " "	52 " "	Rs. 2938 1 05 paid to Major J. Algeo H. M. 6th Regt. to be transmitted to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary at War.
Robert Martin Assistant Surgeon	4651 2 81	4576 1 24	" " "	75 1 57	Rs. 3,690 3 76 paid to Messrs. Shotton Malcolm & Co. on account of Captain W. Martin for himself and the Executor of the Will of Lt. J. Martin the sole Legatee named in the Will of Assistant Surgeon R. Martin deceased, the balance in the hands of the admr. is the amount due to certain Creditors.
J. L. Mathews Lieut.	9950 1 46	9846 2 17	" " "	113 3 29	Rs. 9,029 " 11 Paid to Messrs Forbes and Co. on account of Richard Mathews the Father of the said deceased.
W. G. Coates Ensign	1316 " 28	359 1 15	956 3 13		One Silver Watch, Key with Seal and a Miniature are with the Registrar.
C. A. Arnaud Do.	1296 1 01	1112 2 57	" " "	183 2 44	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
J. C. Mudie Do.	541 " 30	493 2 20	" " "	47 2 10	Do. Do.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1828.			Amount Paid.			Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1828.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qs.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	
Thomas Remon Captain.	20312	2	39	20234	2	64	"	"	"	77	3	75	Rs 18728, 1. 26 paid to Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co. on account of Susanah Remon the Admx. of the said deceased in England. The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of a claim unpaid. 1 Gold watch, 3 Seals and 1 Miniature delivered to Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.
Charles Torin, Lieut. of the 2nd Regt.	3546	3	81	2669	1	36	"	"	"	877	2	45	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors.—
Charles Pavin Lieut.	327	2	18	50	"	98	"	"	"	277	1	20	Do. Do.
Lawrence Curran, Corporal	536	3	55	536	3	55	"	"	"	"	"	"	Balance paid over to the Military Secy. to Govt. on account of the Legal representatives of the deceased
H. S. K. Christopher Ensign	920	2	35	355	3	11	"	"	"	564	3	24	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors.—
William Butterworth	324	1	"	324	1	"	"	"	"				Rs. 17,3.66 paid to Dadabhoy Pestonjee in part of his Judgement claim against the deceased's Estate.—
D. J. Powell Lieutenant	1633	2	92	1069	3	61	"	"	"	563	3	31	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.—
Richard Thomas Lowes	7296	3	37	5093	3	42	1417	2	35	785	1	60	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of first dividend due to simple contract Creditors.—
George Herne, Captain H. C. Marine	20812	2	99	15609	2	81	"	"	"	5203	"	18	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividends due to one of the Bond Creditors.—
G. P. Taylor Captain	751	3	44	745	3	70	"	"	"	5	3	74	The Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend of a claim unpaid.—
Patrick Macdonell Assistant Surgeon	1915	2	60	1866	"	76	"	"	"	49	1	84	Do. Do.
Thomas Harrison Conductor	3961	1	47	542	1	67	3418	3	80	"	"	"	
Thomas B. Davies, Lieut. H. C. Marine	332	2	15	313	3	87	"	"	"	18	2	28	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividends due to certain Creditors.—
Mrs. Rose Mary Myers	3851	2	39	473	3	52	3377	2	87				
Robert Macdowell late of Bombay Gentleman.	1301	3	65	1092	"	76	"	"	"	209	2	89	Two Judgement Creditors paid in full balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividends due to certain Creditors.—
Charles Gray a Major of Bombay N. I.	2454	2	25	2333	3	50	"	"	"	120	2	75	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of
Edward George, Ensign of Bombay N. I.	944	"	72	601	1	77	308	1	55	34	1	40	dividend due to certain Creditors.—
Frederick W. Powell, Lieut. of the Bombay Marine	209	"	62	12	1	83	"	"	"	196	2	79	Amount of Sale of Effects and Pay and Allowances is to be recovered from the Marine Pay office.—
J. N. Walker Esquire Civil Service	5569	1	86	1520	2	67	3849	2	69	199	"	50	
Alexander Adamson, Captain of the Pension Establishment.	723	2	04	594	2	49	"	"	"	128	3	55	Amount in the hands of Admr. is the amount of dividends due to certain Bond Creditors.—
George Candenhead of Bombay British subject....	1752	"	26	785	"	67	926	3	59	40	"	"	Amount in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of claims unpaid —
Arthur Crawford Esq. Civil Service	39301	2	17	3555	3	74	"	"	"	35745	2	43	
James Stanley Quin late of Bombay British subject	1462	1	70	401	3	92	1060	1	78	"	"	"	
Edward Kenny, Lieut. Col.	1494	2	83	382	"	40	1112	2	43				
Robert Anderson Esq. Civil Service	3182	2	41	462	1	87	2703	1	04	16	3	50	Amount in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of a claim unpaid.—
Francis Tomkins late of Bombay British subject	17907	"	08	13529	3	84	4377	"	24				
John Raymond Snow Esq. Civil Service	15405	3	61	15157	3	58	"	"	"	248	"	03	Rs. 11415 2 36 paid to Atmaram Ballajee being the amount of his judgment against the Estate.
John Bly, Assistant Surgeon	925	1	"	604	3	56	"	"	"	347	1	44	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is amount due to a certain Creditor in part of his Bond claim.—
Alexander E. Hamilton Esq. C. S.	4710	3	84	618	"	34	4046	"	"	46	3	50	Amount in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of certain claims unpaid.—
George Vernon a Lieut. of the Bombay Marine	898	3	42	585	"	77	"	"	"	313	2	65	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of dividend due to certain Creditors.
W. G. Burrell Surgeon	31353	2	13	30636	1	17	717	"	96				Rs. 28,414,1,32 paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. on account of Mrs. C. Burrell the mother and Administratrix in England of of the deceased.—
G. F. Madden Lieut. H. M. 65th Regiment....	1233	2	14	855	2	34	377	3	80				Rs. 280,1,67 remitted by Bills on the Court of Directors on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.—
James Arthur Li[redacted] Bombay Marine	12887	2	29	7830	2	34	5056	3	95				Rs. 6,374,2,13 paid to Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. the constituted attornies of the Uncle and Admr. in England of the said deceased.—
George Whigham Surgeon	18006	3	81	17289	3	87	716	3	94				Rs. 15,397,2,94 paid to F. A. Dunlop Esq. Attorney of the Father of the deceased.—
J. A. Walsh Lieut.	1063	2	82	685	3	52	"	"	"	377	3	30	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the Amount of further dividend due to certain Creditors.—
J. P. Boswell ditto	4551	3	99	4174	"	69	377	3	30				Rs, 2170, 1, 78, paid to Messrs, Forbes and Co. on account of Wm, Boswell the Father of the said deceased.
Edmund T. Jones Lieut.	2941	3	82	2564	"	52	"	"	"	377	3	30	Balance in the hands of the Admr, is the amount of further dividend due to certain creditors,
Ferdinand Price ditto	16118	2	17	15740	2	87	377	3	30				Rs, 116.-59, 41, paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. on account of Elenora Price the mother and Admr, of the said deceased.
C. J. Cochrane Lieut. H. M. 47th Regiment	4848	1	74	4470	2	44	377	3	30				Rs, 3227, 2 77, paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. on account of Elizabeth Mary, Margaret and Frances the four Sisters of of the said deceased.
William Croft Greenway Lieut. of Bombay Marine	6873	"	96	1817	2	69	4624	"	55	431	1	72	
Thomas Duff Midshipman	430	"	46	309	2	81	"	"	"	120	1	56	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of further dividend due to certain creditors.
Charles Goodburn Lieut.	1302	"	79	585	"	86	285	1	93	431	2	"	
Walter Scott, Assistant Surgeon	5595	2	10	5217	2	80	377	3	30				Rs. 1634,2,27 remitted to W. Scott the Father and Executor and sole Legatee under the Will of the said deceased in England.
William George Bird Esq.	9879	"	22	9879	"	22	"	"	"				Balance of this Estate divided among two Bond Creditors.
G. C. Houlton Esquire	2297	1	02	337	2	73	1460	"	19	499	2	10	
Nathaniel Warren Lieut. Col. 65th Regiment	12163	"	89	7106	"	93	4625	2	24	431	1	72	Rs. 5035 1 01 paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. on account of Captain Samuel Robinson Warren the Brother and sole Executor of the Will of the said deceased.
Joseph Lawrie Lieut.	7355	2	92	6977	3	62	"	"	"	377	3	30	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of further dividend due to simple contract Creditors.
John Stout Lieut. of the Bombay Marine	5232	3	93	4516	"	"	285	1	93	431	2	"	
Valentine Edward Hoyle Lieut.	292	3	39	172	1	74	"	"	"	120	1	65	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of further payment due to Bond Creditors in part of Bond Debts.
John Zigler Midshipman	667	"	65	546	3	"	"	"	"	120	1	65	Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of further dividend due to simple contract Creditors.
Charles J. Maillard, Capt. of the Bombay Marine	11889	"	94	10081	3	50	1440	3	32	366	2	12	Balance of the Sale of Effects at Gulph is to be recovered from Marine Pay Office.
Henry Dolphin Cadet	1235	2	23	357	3	38	448	3	35	428	3	50	
Luke Raddam Home Captain	1007	2	78	275	3	18	232	1	60	499	2	"	
Robert Armstrong Cadet	849	2	46	267	3	79	82	"	67	499	2	"	
James Hawkes Lieut.	4590	1	08	614	2	13	3479	"	33	496	2	62	
Alexander Balmanno Do.	2818	2	36	374	2	21	1946	3	05	497	1	10	
John Skelton Ensign	1862	2	95	317	3	44	1045	"	01	499	3	50	
John McIntyre Captain	1758	2	75	477	1	54	782	"	21	499	1	"	
George Clarke Lieut.	5450	1	48	496	1	18	4454	2	30	499	2	"	
Joseph Cafe Q. Mr. Serjt.	2042	2	79	327	1	"	1215	3	79	499	2	"	
J. G. Thompson Lieut.	1726	"	76	310	3	83	916	"	93	499	"	"	
Francis Smith Do.	915	3	51	802	2	97	"	"	"	113	"	54	
H. M. Duncan Do.	1899	2	75	318	"	82	1082	"	16	499	1	77	
Henry Wood Do.	1021	[redacted]	84	276	1	26	245	2	81	499	2	77	
James Dawes Do.	2890	[redacted]	56	547	"	83	2021	3	96	321	2	77	
Marcus Blackall Captain	8964	"	86	842	3	87	7789	2	83	331	2	16	
Robert Webb Lieut.	827	"	52	666	1	92	61	"	"	99	2	60	
A. F. Wade Do.	1151	1	46	324	"	54	366	3	65	460	1	27	A Gold Watch, Chain, two Seals and one Key are with the Registrar.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1828			Amount Paid.			Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1828.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	qr.	rs	Rs.	qr	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rsr	qr.	rs.	
Dennis Victor Lieut.	2502	"	58	349	3	60	1652	2	21	499	2	77	
C. R. Babington Do	610	2	34	256	"	11	"	"	"	354	2	23	
Edward Burgess Do.	1583	3	85	472	1	54	780	"	04	331	2	27	A Silver Watch is with the Registrar.
James Finlay Captain	1321	"	04	289	"	27	532	"	50	499	3	27	
John Cheshyre Lieut.	730	3	40	261	2	67	"	"	"	469	"	73	
Walter Stewart Do.	987	2	52	274	3	98	215	1	27	497	1	27	
George Edsall Captain	6384	"	51	550	3	14	5339	2	10	493	3	27	
Robert Rose Do.	18759	2	55	2265	1	47	16071	"	86	423	"	22	Three Bengal Government 5 per Cent Promissary Notes of Sicca Rs. 19,300 deposited in Iron Chest.
Alexander Innis Ensign	1281	"	09	288	3	32	493	"	50	499	"	27	
G. W. Walker Do.	841	1	82	265	2	43	76	1	62	499	1	77	
Alexander Aubijo Captain	449	2	11	58	3	80	"	"	"	390	2	31	
Thomas Westfold Conductor	371	"	84	51	"	48	"	"	"	320	"	36	
William Cooke Esquire Civil Service	2312	3	09	1039	1	30	1403	1	17	"	"	"	Rs. 129, 3, 38, due to Admr.
A. J. F. Stenton Lieut.	1947	"	64	322	1	26	1124	3	81	499	3	57	
H. S. Bourchier, Ensign	961	1	04	92	1	35	17	"	"	851	3	69	
Thomas Brydin, Master Mariner	26284	1	87	1652	1	13	24163	1	01	468	3	73	
Jonathan Perrin Lieut.	6680	"	37	6367	"	57	"	"	"	312	3	80	Rs. 4,808, 3, 17, remitted by Bills £ 420 15 7 to William Perrin the Brother and Legatee named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased.
William Anthony Jones Esq. Civil Service	7894	"	74	947	"	62	6455	"	"	492	"	12	Amount of sale of Effects at Surat to be recovered, some books and a Horse for sale by auction at Bombay a Government 6 per Cent Promissory Note of Sicca Rs. 4,100 deposited in Iron Chest.
Reverend J. E. Denham	4124	3	76	557	1	57	3450	"	"	417	2	19	
D. Fallon Assistant Surgeon	689	3	06	192	"	85	60	"	"	497	2	21	
Henry Newton Captain	14419	"	65	14069	"	65	"	"	"	350	"	"	Rs. 11,553, 2, 16, paid to Messrs. Shotton and Co. on account of Captain R. Newton the Brother of the deceased, balance in the hands of Admr. is the amount of a claim unpaid.
J. C. Peyton Lieut.	2034	2	46	327	3	42	1207	"	"	499	3	04	
Henry Wilks Lieut.	2032	1	32	369	"	74	1165	"	"	498	"	58	A Gold Hunting Watch &c. are with the Registrar.
H. H. Doherty Do.	1630	1	17	321	3	05	850	"	"	458	2	12	
W. Burn Assistant Surgeon	755	2	59	256	3	12	"	"	"	498	3	47	
H. O. Reilly Quarter Master Serjeant	2056	3	28	321	3	30	1275	"	"	459	3	92	
Conductor William Davidson	620	"	11	104	"		17	"	"	499	"	11	
J. F. Bordwine Lieut.	2236	2	51	1344	3	12	400	"	20	491	3	19	
John Watts Captain	7326	3	14	590	3	38	6300	"	"	435	3	76	
John Sterling Lieut. in H. H. Nizam Service	7035	3	62	569	3	24	5970	"	"	496	"	38	
Mrs. Mary Marion	4450	3	25	670	2	80	3281	"	"	499	"	45	
John Hickes Lieut. Col.	331	"	12	501	1	40	"	"	"	280	2	72	
William Unwin Lieut.	264	2	89	44	1	88	"	"	"	220	1	01	
George H. McDonell Do.	2061	2	77	2061	2	77	"	"	"				Rs. 1381, 3, 89, Paid to Messrs. Shotton & Co. Attornies of Robina McDonell the Sister of the deceased.—
William R. Smith Do.	709	2	78	261	1	93	"	"	"	448	"	85	
John Beck Do.	799	2	57	265	3	92	60	"	"	473	2	65	
Simon Clarke Spence Do.	942	"	34	641	2	41	200	"	"	100	1	93	
William F. Barlow Do.	3167	2	90	384	1	54	2305	"	"	478	1	36	
William Reynolds Do.	1736	3		630	"	64	615	"	"	491	2	36	
George Dunn Ensign	541	1	29	72	1	52	"	"	"	468	3	77	
Daniel Okeeffe Pensioner	850	3	69	279	3	98	100	"	"	470	3	71	
Charles Campbell Purser	4451	1	65	222	2	28	3600	"	"	628	3	37	
Mr. J. Howe	602	3		76	1	70	"	"	"	526	1	30	
Richard Swinton Captain	6373	3	87	318	2	79	5470	"	"	585	1	08	
Frederick Dangerfield Do.	"	"	"	21	1	28	"	"	"				Rs. 21, 1, 28. due to Admr.
D. J. Davies Lieutenant	821	2	88	265	1	34	60	"	"	496	1	54	
G. Richardson Do.	107	"	17	"	"	"	"	"	"	107	"	17	
George Simpson Apothecary	1250	"	88	286	2	79	600	"	"	363	2	09	
James Livingstone Conductor	1211	3	63	286	1	63	600	"	"	325	2	"	
James Williamson Assistant Surgeon	2540	"	18	354	3	01	1850	"	"	335	1	17	
M. Giberne Lieutenant	1300	2	74	292	3	13	700	"	"	307	3	61	
B. Pilcher Vetinerary Surgeon	757	2	56	40	3	52	100	"	"	616	3	04	
James Gwinnett Ensign	1370	1	48	293	3	07	700	"	"	376	1	41	A Gold Watch, Silver Mug &c. are with the Registrar.
Mrs. Mary Mascarine *alias* Whitcombe	1000	"		50	"	"	300	"	"	650	"	"	
Martin French Esquire	6834	2	87	566	3	94	5900	"	"	367	2	93	
James Harvey Lieutenant	2472	3	32	2447	3	54	"	"	"	24	3	78	Rs. 1999. " 10. paid to Messrs Remington Crawford & Co. on account of W. R. Harvey the Brother and Admr. of the said deceased England.
George Wiltshire, Captain in the Service of H. H. the Nizam	873	1	06	399	3	10	100	"	"	373	1	96	

BOMBAY, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
APRIL 1ST, 1829.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

M. WEST,
Registrar.

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof Charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 30th, 40th and 55th of late King.

Joseph Arratoon	6643	2	53	597	2	08	6011	2	44	34	2	01	
Meerjaun Shamier (ad Col. Bona)	175096	"	10	15301	2	32	159680	3	75	113	2	03	
Thomas Cooper (Executor Exofficio)	5190	"	48	2831	"	64	2358	3	84	"	"	"	
John Yeates (Do. Do.)	82810	2	64	81171	2	51	"	"	"	1639	"	13	Bond Creditors paid in full, a sixty per Cent dividend has been made amongst simple contract Creditors. The Majority of whom have received their dividends
Esperança Pereira (Admr. with will annexed)	5190	2	72	3735	2	71	1455	"	01	"	"	"	Rs. 2984. 1. 91, being balance of this Estate divided between the son and daughter of the said deceased pursuant to the will of the deceased. The amount in the hands of the Accountant General is the amount of two Legacies still unpaid.
John James Smith Lieut. Col. (Executor Exofficio)	9495	1	19	9480	3	80	"	"	"	14	1	39	The balance in the hands of the Executor is the amount of dividends due to certain Creditors.
Mrs. Ann Mary *alias* Lithgo	138	3	50	106	3	58	"	"	"	31	3	92	
Nurbheram Bhowanidass deceased	82581	2	27	30668	2	35	52719	3	75				Rs. 806 3 83 due to Admr. some Joys, Jewels &c. as per Inventory with a 5 per Cent Government Promissory Note for &c. Rs. 70,000, are with the Registrar.
Yacoob Dossa Native Merchant	647	1		647	1	"							Balance of this Estate divided amongst the simple contract Creditors.
Bendito Simoens	358	2		358	2	"							Do. Do.

BOMBAY, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
APRIL 1ST, 1829.

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

M. WEST,
Registrar.

Exhibited in Court, at the sitting of the Court this 1st day of April 1829.

M. WEST,
Registrar.

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 29TH, APRIL 1829,

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

A true and perfect Schedule of all sums of money, Bonds and other Securities, belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of this Court, under the acts of the 39th and 40th and of the 55th George the third previous to the 1st. day of April 1829, of which any part now remains in his hands or in the hands of the Accountant General of this Court, shewing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout and the Balance that appears to the credit of each respective Estate, also of all administrations whereof the Balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same since 22d day of October 1828.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1828			Amount Paid.			Amount with accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1828.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	
Richard J. Williams Ensign....	2037	"	63	375	1	88	1661	2	75				
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet M. Estt.....	2462	1	57	268	"	10	2194	1	47				
Robert Bruce Lieut.....	1089	3	31	302	3	91	706	3	40				
Mathew Broadley do.....	195	3	64	24	"	48	171	3	16				
George Murphy Conductor of Stores.....	252	3	81	8	"	25	244	3	56				
James Clement Page Lieut.....	1008	3	11	497	3	73	510	3	38				Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this Estate by Lieut. Col. Adams of H. M. 78th Regt to which Regiment the deceased belonged, still remain unsatisfied amounting in India to Sicca Rupees 1,454 and in England to £166-16,4 exclusive of Interest.
James Coates Conductor of Bullocks.....	2877	"	50	495	"	01	2382	"	49				
Robert Gray MacKay Lieut. H. M. 78th Regt.	8366	1	48	1444	3	06	6921	2	42				
Jarrett Edwards, Lieutenant.....	4779	1	63	4381	1	06	398	"	57				
John Sampson Captain.....	2310	3	37	113	"	30	2197	3	07				
William Robinson Mariner.....	26081	3	44	24461	3	44	1020	"	"				
William Harris, Lieut. Madras Establishment..	1556	3	95	1438	3	21	118	"	74				The Balance is the proportional part of the deceased's Estate to which Lieut. Col. Cobb was entitled.
Daniel Fitz Gerald Griffin Lieut. Col. ditto	6092	3	70	5610	3	04	482	"	66				The balance in the proportional part of the Estate to which Lieut. N. Allen was entitled.
Henry Tolcher Captain.....	481	"	98	454	1	47	26	3	51				
Andrew Mathew, Lieut. Marine.....	1231	1	47	1183	2	09	47	3	38				The balance is the proportional part of the Estate to which Lieut. R. Burnett was entitled.
Alexander Maxwell, Lieut.....	264	"	35	236	2	94	27	1	41				The balance is the proportional part of the Estate to which Peter Boxly was entitled.
Joseph Randall Ensign.....	1063	1	47	318	3	73	744	1	74				
William Jayne Lieut.....	1092	3	39	547	3	84	544	3	55				
Lionel Inglis, Sub Assistant Surgeon.....	607	3	74	215	2	28	392	1	46				
Thomas Savage Robinson Lieut.....	1053	1	58	340	1	"	713	"	58				
James Castle Conductor of Ordnance.....	102	"	97	102	"	97	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
Thomas Browne, Ensign Marine Battalion	48	1	21	42	2	19	5	3	02				
George Webb Sub Conductor.....	172	3	67	172	3	67	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
William Williams Conductor.....	94	"	84	94	"	84	"	"	"				
John Murray Sub Conductor.....	74	3	39	74	3	39	"	"	"				
James Boyne Lieut. Madras Establishment.....	1283	3	70	1168	"	50	"	"	"	115	3	20	The balance is the amount of Claim from Madras unpaid.
Thomas Anderson Captain 19th N. I.....	1162	3	44	1155	2	85	"	"	"	7		59	The balance is dividend due to Bezonjee Rustomjee.
Henry Heath Lieut.....	11993	"	23	1942	1	79	9550	3	40	499	3	04	
William Charles Lenn Lieut.....	8117	"	36	2778	"	99	338	3	37				
Thomas Henderson, Master Mariner.....	403	"	90	294	3	02	108	1	88				
Edward Reel Auctioneer.....	470	2	77	457	3	26	12	3	51				
George Spa kes Cooper Ensign European Regt.	714	2	20	601	2	75	112	3	45				
William Griffiths, Ord. Seaman.....	67	3	33	11	3	99	55	3	34				
William Edwards, Cooper's Mate	109	3	04	35	3	84	73	3	20				
J. F. Nelson formerly Ensign H. M. 65th Regt.	4764	3	14	1399	3	73	3364	3	41				
William Hilton Lieut. 14th Regt. Madras N. I.	1179	3	89	806	3	02	373	"	87				
James Erskine Captain 2d	4th Madras N. I.	5069	2	27	3783	2	64	1285	3	63				
Elizabeth Lenn Widow of Lieut. W. C. Lenn...	705	1	76	279	3	81	425	1	95				
Robert Perry, Serjeant.....	125	"	22	125	"	22	"	"	"				
Joseph Hall, Matross	39	"	70	39	"	70	"	"	"				
Charles Rice ditto.....	29	3	19	29	3	19	"	"	"				
Maurice Butler ditto.....	31	1	72	31	1	72	"	"	"				
Richard Burke ditto	95	3	16	95	3	16	"	"	"				
Richard Walter.....	18	3	13	18	3	13	"	"	"				
James Monaghan, Matross.....	26	"	63	26	"	63	"	"	"				
John Barrett ditto.....	10	3	54	10	3	54	"	"	"				
Joseph Braddicks ditto.....	11	1	64	11	1	64	"	"	"				
George McBeth ditto.....	56	2	87	56	2	87	"	"	"				
Peter Lestrange ditto.....	5	1	77	5	1	77	"	"	"				
Thomas Rvax ditto.....	27	3	58	27	3	58	"	"	"				
Thomas O'Connor ditto.....	23	1	56	23	1	56	"	"	"				
Peter Devoy ditto.....	22	3	06	22	3	06	"	"	"				
John Moore ditto.....	12	3	28	12	3	28	"	"	"				
John Campbell ditto.....	32	3	37	32	3	37	"	"	"				
Edward Dillon ditto.....	18	2	15	18	2	15	"	"	"				
James Dillon ditto	39	3	10	39	3	10	"	"	"				
Thomas Curley ditto.....	57	1	41	57	1	41	"	"	"				
James Foster ditto.....	23	"	24	23	"	24	"	"	"				
John Lewis ditto.....	56	3	88	56	3	88	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secty. to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the Deceased.
Thomas Craig ditto.....	101	1	85	101	1	85	"	"	"				
Edward Barnes ditto.....	16	3	28	16	3	28	"	"	"				
Edmond Purvis ditto.....	142	2	06	142	2	06	"	"	"				
Roger Docoyer ditto.....	19	3	24	19	3	24	"	"	"				
Henry Burt ditto.....	3	2	26	3	2	26	"	"	"				
John Barnes ditto.....	21	"	59	21	"	59	"	"	"				
—— Stephens ditto.....	56	3	88	56	3	88	"	"	"				
—— Long ditto.....	57	"	03	57	"	03	"	"	"				
—— Gaskins ditto.....	13	"	45	13	"	45	"	"	"				
—— Corcoran ditto.....	13	3	91	13	3	91	"	"	"				
—— Adair ditto.....	15	3	41	15	3	41	"	"	"				
—— Burke ditto.....	31	2	14	31	2	14	"	"	"				
Henry Heyland, Serjeant..	26	"	86	26	"	86	"	"	"				
—— Crummer ditto	39	1	14	39	1	14	"	"	"				
William Bartlett, Matross..	12	3	46	12	3	46	"	"	"				
Thomas Toovey, Serjeant Major...	121	2	33	121	2	33	"	"	"				
J. Lewis Matross.....	18	3	59	18	3	59	"	"	"				
Henry Hilbrook ditto..	18	1	27	18	1	27	"	"	"				
T. Boncer ditto..	6	"	11	6	"	11	"	"	"				
J. Pearson Serjeant..	103	3	87	103	3	87	"	"	"				
William Henry Green, Lieut. H. M. 67th Regt.	307	3	42	305	3	53	1	3	89				

DECEASED'S NAMES,	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1828			Amount Paid.			Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1828.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	qr.	rs	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs,	qr.	rs.	
Roger Francis Hereford, Watchmaker	57536	1	91	55513	3	71	2022	2	20				Bond Creditors paid in full, small accounts not bearing Interest paid in full, other Creditors in India having been paid 95 per Cent since which payment two claims have been preferred by Parties in England amounting to £1116. 5 stg.
Arabella Jackson Widow	1209	2	06	921	"	85	288	1	21				A payment of Rupees 453. 40 for a monument erected at the requst of Mrs. Jackson's friends in Bombay is included in the amount 921 85. The payment for the monument has however not been allowed by the Master in Equity.
Matross Michael Cuine	8	1	13	1	1	13	"	"	"				
——"— William Tongue	28	"	92	28	"	92	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas Lee	8	"	89	8	"	89	"	"	"				
——"— William Canning	26	3	26	26	3	26	"	"	"				
——"— William Mouseley	60	1	74	60	1	74	"	"	"				
——"— T. Harroll	60	1	74	60	1	74	"	"	"				
——"— G. Ewanen	67	2	92	67	2	92	"	"	"				
——"— Richard Freeman	10	2	74	10	2	74	"	"	"				
——"— Henry Hamilton	26	1	"	26	1	"	"	"	"				
——"— Richard Dixon	5	3	04	5	3	04	"	"	"				
——"— James Wilcox	3	"	17	3	"	17	"	"	"				
——"— Owen Beyland	2	1	70	2	1	70	"	"	"				
——"— James Belcher	4	2	97	4	2	97	"	"	"				
——"— James Hawkins	16	3	70	16	3	70	"	"	"				
——"— John Shepherd	3	2	71	3	2	71	"	"	"				
——"— James Kaines	31	1	67	31	1	67	"	"	"				
——"— John Fitzgerald.	74	"	91	74	"	91	"	"	"				
——"— George Moxon	18	2	27	18	2	27	"	"	"				
——"— John Westly	3	"	14	3	"	14	"	"	"				
——"— John Leary	31	1	64	31	1	64	"	"	"				
——"— James Collins	9	1	56	9	1	56	"	"	"				
——"— William Convay	8	2	23	8	2	23	"	"	"				Balance paid over to he Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representtaeies of the deceased.
——"— Edward Burnes	22	"	85	22	"	85	"	"	"				
——"— Charles Johnstone	16	3	65	16	3	65	"	"	"				
——"— William Fryer	24	"	95	24	"	95	"	"	"				
——"— Michael Handlier	16	3	79	16	3	79	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas Thorn	19	"	91	19	"	91	"	"	"				
——"— John Morrison	9	3	65	9	3	65	"	"	"				
——"— John Jones	7	3	58	7	3	58	"	"	"				
——"— Joseph Graham	32	2	27	32	2	27	"	"	"				
——"— John Maxwell	3	1	34	3	1	34	"	"	"				
——"—— Wallace	3	1	64	3	1	64	"	"	"				
——"— James Tropwell	2	3	31	2	3	31	"	"	"				
——"— Andrew Oir	27	"	04	27	"	04	"	"	"				
——"— Robert Prestly.	6	1	27	6	1	27	"	"	"				
——"— Philip Reily.	16	2	13	16	2	13	"	"	"				
——"— John Murrey	27	1	48	27	1	48	"	"	"				
——"— James Michie	11	1	66	11	1	66	"	"	"				
——"— James Greene	14	2	97	14	2	97	"	"	"				
——"— James Butler	6	2	88	6	2	88	"	"	"				
Serjeant James Adams	6	3	84	6	3	84	"	"	"				
Henry Chitty, Midshipman	353	1	30	128	3	86	224	1	44				
George B. Gray Capt. H. M. 67th Regt. of Foot	750	1	26	300	"	46	450	"	80				
Frank Josiah Otle Lt. H. C. Arty.	2408	2	69	1719	3	68	688	3	01				
Thomas Milner Crompton Lieutenant	1311	1	78	1014	1	82	296	3	96				
Frederick Marshall —— Do.	1121	3	09	925	1	45	196	1	64				
William Joseph Moorhouse Capt. H. M, 65th Regt.	2816	2	05	434	3	91	2381	2	18				
William Wilkins Esq. Civil Service	15033	3	90	1444	1	31	13589	2	59				
Alexander Rind, Lieut.	24923	3	27	24870	3	27	"	"	"	53			The balance in the hands of the administrator is the amount of a claim unpaid.
Thomas Rind, Assistant Surgeon	1682	"	68	1682	"	68	"	"	"				Sword and Surgican Instruments specifically bequeathed are with the Registrar.
James Forbes, Lieut. B. E. Regt.	968	3	65	471	1	93	38	3	72	458	2		Balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of claims unpaid.
Christopher Traherne Esquire	3017	3	45	3008	3	29	"	"	"	9	"	14	The balance is a further dividend due to two of the Creditors of the deceased.
Samuel Peregrine Palmer, Lieut.	1869	1	19	1663	1	25	"	"	"	205	3	94	The balance is the amount of divided due to certain Creditors
William Lockart Webb	587	2	02	185	3	69	401	2	33				
John McDonald L. 1st | 12th M. N. I.	428	"	68	56	"	46	372	"	22				
John Charles Ennis, Asst. Accountant General Office	3674	3	95	775	3	"	2899	"	95				
Rober Youl, Master Mariner	4324	1	17	454	1	10	3870	"	07				
John Taylor ——Do. ——Do.	2186	1	73	372	"	57	1814	1	16				
Samuel Butler — Do. ——Do.	3656	1	22	427	2	19	3228	3	03				
John Watts, Mariner	702	3	09	602	1	06	100	2	03				
Gunner James McLean	26	2	76	26	2	76	"	"	"				
——"— William Kerr	14	3	87	14	3	87	"	"	"				
——"— Samuel Frampton	77	"	82	77	"	82	"	"	"				
——"— John Taylor	34	"	21	34	"	21	"	"	"				
——"— George Kempt	13	"	05	13	"	05	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas Mawson	12	2	64	12	2	64	"	"	"				
——"— Samuel Nunn	25	"	18	25	"	18	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas McCreath	7	2	93	7	2	93	"	"	"				
——"— Barnard Murphy	12	"	74	12	"	74	"	"	"				
——"— Peter Collis	2	1	84	2	1	84	"	"	"				
——"— John Beard	17	1	76	17	1	76	"	"	"				
——"—— T. Houndsworth	19	2	21	19	2	21	"	"	"				
Bombardeir Jopeph Guest	14	3	16	14	3	16	"	"	"				
——"—— James Mordon	33	"	67	33	"	67	"	"	"				
Private Patrick Quinn	22	"	13	22	"	13	"	"	"				
——"— William Farrington.	37	2	95	37	2	95	"	"	"				
——"— John Size	9	1	30	9	1	30	"	"	"				
——"— William Green	52	3	64	52	6	64	"	"	"				
——"— Daniel O'Brien	36	1	57	36	1	57	"	"	"				
——"— Michael Connor	28	3	27	28	3	27	"	"	"				
——"— James Dunn	29	"	53	29	"	53	"	"	"				
——"— Christopher Harmer	20	"	30	20	"	30	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
——"— William Nowland	90	3	10	90	3	10	"	"	"				
——"— Christopher Varney	2	"	14	2	"	14	"	"	"				
——"— Patrick Fall	2	2	65	2	2	65	"	"	"				
——"— Luke Gannon	25	2	54	25	2	54	"	"	"				
——"— John Leonard	5	1	66	5	1	66	"	"	"				
——"— John Fall	29	3	31	29	3	31	"	"	"				
——"— John Armstrong	25	2	60	25	2	60	"	"	"				
——"— Benjamin Jones	15	2	30	15	2	30	"	"	"				
——"— Richard Walsh	10	"	37	10	"	37	"	"	"				
——"— John Mackenzie	14	2	13	14	2	13	"	"	"				
——"— John Mulligan.	10	2	11	10	2	11	"	"	"				
——"— Joseph Shean	112	"	61	112	"	61	"	"	"				
Corporal James Kelly	37	1	19	37	1	19	"	"	"				
Private John Weston	12	"	21	82	"	21	"	"	"				
——"— James Thorpe	13	"	37	13	"	37	"	"	"				
——"— Patrick Murray	18	1	73	18	1	74	"	"	"				
——"— Joseph Collis	16	2	67	16	2	67	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas Marks	9	1	31	9	1	31	"	"	"				
——"— William Mackey	16	"	18	16	"	18	"	"	"				
Corporal Edward Cooke	39	1	85	39	1	84	"	"	"				
Private John McCullum	15	"	74	15	"	74	"	"	"				
——"— William Pethers.	27	1	88	27	1	88	"	"	"				
——"— Richard Connor	29	"	58	29	"	58	"	"	"				

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1828			Amount Paid.			Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1828.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	
George Llewellin, Lieut. Col. B. E.	34072	3	69	20450	2	53	13434	3	48	117	1	68	Rs. 4471 2 32 paid to Mr. Frith Attorney of George Llewellin the eldest son of the said deceased being in full of his share of the moveable personal Estate and of rents received by the Admr. of the immoveable Estate of the said deceased, and due to him as Legatee under and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased bearing date the 16th day of September 1816, A House on Verge of the Explanade (commonly called Cardiff Castle) belonging to this Estate let at 100 Rupees per month.—
Bombardier John Stevens...	122	3	36	122	3	36	"	"	"				
—— Thomas Keenan	21	2	62	21	2	62	"	"	"				
Gunner William Cope...	33	"	58	33	"	58	"	"	"				
——"— Richard Ellun..	4	"	91	4	"	91	"	"	"				
——"— Christopher Norwood...	23	3	09	23	3	09	"	"	"				
——"— Timothy Daley...	19	"	50	19	"	50	"	"	"				
——"— John Wright....	24	"	76	24	"	76	"	"	"				
——"— John Hill....	29	3	27	29	3	27	"	"	"				
——"— John Mulliner...	21	1	46	21	1	4J	"	"	"				
——"— John Winter...	17	1	76	17	1	76	"	"	"				
——"— Edward Glisson..	44	2	90	44	2	90	"	"	"				
——"— Richard Hensworth of the 1st Troop H. Arty	31	3	47	31	3	47	"	"	"				
Bombardier Archibald Chaliner...	3	"	66	3	"	66	"	"	"				
Gunner Edward Burdett...	7	3	15	7	3	15	"	"	"				
——"— John Chalmers...	11	2	20	11	2	20	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas Hurley..	5	1	91	5	1	91	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas White...	15	"	65	15	"	65	"	"	"				
——"— Dennis Toomay...	21	"	72	21	"	72	"	"	"				
Corporal Hugh McLaughlin....	15	3	11	15	3	11	"	"	"				
Bombardier Henry Ivemay....	11	1	09	11	1	09	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
Gunner John Flinn....	10	"	39	10	"	39	"	"	"				
——"— Peter Harrington....	25	1	58	25	1	58	"	"	"				
——"— John Keating....	24	2	76	24	2	76	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas Wells....	3	1	83	4	1	83	"	"	"				
——"— Daniel McLean..	10	3	51	19	3	51	"	"	"				
——"— Hugh Norris...	10	3	08	10	3	08	"	"	"				
——"— James Layid...	9	2	88	9	1	88	"	"	"				
——"— James Godfrey..	16	2	34	16	2	34	"	"	"				
——"— Henry Moyle...	38	2	02	38	2	02	"	"	"				
——"— William Norris...	13	1	45	13	1	45	"	"	"				
——"— William Roberts...	13	"	70	13	"	70	"	"	"				
——"— Henry Mayor...	13	3	42	13	3	42	"	"	"				
——"— William Henry...	21	3	17	21	3	17	"	"	"				
——"— Henry Goulding...	12	"	15	12	"	15	"	"	"				
——"— Richard Grant...	23	1	70	23	1	70	"	"	"				
——"— Daniel McCullum of Arty..	10	1	55	10	1	55	"	"	"				
Gunner Andrew Merrick...	14	"	73	14	"	73	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
Serjeant Watson Waldoon,...	154	3	59	154	3	59	"	"	"				
Benjamin Collier Pensioner Bombay Est.	5963	3	99	1071	2	16	4892	1	83				The Balance of the Bond account due to this Estate from the Estate of C. B. Boyce.
William Gilkrest Capt. 3rd Light Cav.	142	3	05	128	3	12	"	"	"	13	3	93	The balance is the amount of dividend due to certain creditors.
Sub Conductor William Thornto...	907	3	09	907	3	09	"	"	"				
Lieut. Thomas Lechmere...	636	1	67	625	3	02	"	"	"	10	2	65	Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
Lieut. George William Dardis...	247	1	99	241	2	01	"	"	"	5	3	98	The Balce. is the amount of small dividends due to certain Creditors.
James Blair late of Bombay Baker..	73032	"	92	27703	1	49	45325	3	43				The Balce. is the amount of small dividends due to certain Creditors.
William Henry Bingham Lindsay Lieut H. M. 4th Regt. L.D.	1589	2	58	1375	2	18	214	"	40				
Qr. Mr. Serjt. Henry Brown...	514	3	21	514	3	21	"	"	"				
Gunner John Ramsey of Arty...	6	1	33	6	1	33	"	"	"				
——"— James McCarty...	24	"	13	24	"	13	"	"	"				
——"— Frederick Oates..	21	"	77	21	"	77	"	"	"				
——"— Daniel Giblin....	14	1	13	14	1	13	"	"	"				
——"— James Jones....	15	3	85	15	3	85	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secry. to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
——"— James Marshall....	10	2	72	10	2	72	"	"	"				
——"— Michael McLaughlin....	19	"	43	19	"	43	"	"	"				
——"— Robert Haigle....	16	2	63	16	2	63	"	"	"				
——"— Patrick Mechan....	29	1	52	29	1	52	"	"	"				
——"— Rush Baker...	92	"	13	92	"	13	"	"	"				
Bombardier James Frazer of the 3rd Compy. 2nd Batt. Arty	116	3	04	116	3	04	"	"	"				
Gunner George Reeves of 4th Compy. 2nd Battn. Arty,	31	1	62	31	1	62	"	"	"				
Private C. Cloyd of the Independent Veteran Company.	8	3	73	8	3	73	"	"	"				
Trumpeter William Wildry of H. Arty.	33	3	22	33	3	22	"	"	"				
Gunner William Dewhurst Do....	27	2	94	27	2	94	"	"	"				
——"— George Williams Do...	29	"	96	29	"	96	"	"	"				
——"— William McIntosh of F. A.	4	"	52	4	"	52	"	"	"				
——"— John Daniels of F. A...	28	1	30	28	1	30	"	"	"				
Serjeant George Kinghorn....	94	"	98	94	"	98	"	"	"				
Private Joseph Nowland....	12	"	45	12	"	45	"	"	"				
——"— Peter Denoran....	9	1	92	9	1	92	"	"	"				
——"— Edward Murphy....	9	1	28	9	1	28	"	"	"				
——"— William Vaughan...	23	2	30	23	2	30	"	"	"				
——"— Andrew Doran...	10	"	88	10	"	88	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas Flannaghan...	15	"	67	15	"	67	"	"	"				
——"— Andrew Carney...	44	3	97	44	3	97	"	"	"				
Private James Flannaghan...	7	3	88	7	3	88	"	"	"				
——"— William Ingram...	10	2	35	10	2	35	"	"	"				
——"— Patrick Dougherty...	3	1	89	3	1	89	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas Young...	28	1	05	28	1	05	"	"	"				
——"— William Christie...	9	2	82	9	2	82	"	"	"				
——"— John Flood...	20	1	76	20	1	76	"	"	"				
Serjeant William Horwell...	26	1	61	26	1	61	"	"	"				
Private William Holmes...	25	2	54	25	2	54	"	"	"				
——"— John Harris...	16	2	93	16	2	93	"	"	"				
Drummer John Lloyd...	23	"	74	23	"	74	"	"	"				
Private Thomas Whillington...	28	2	32	28	2	32	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
——"— James Stewart...	10	3	07	10	3	07	"	"	"				
——"— David Murdock...	27	1	38	27	1	31	"	"	"				
——"— William Knight...	2	2	95	2	2	95	"	"	"				
——"— John Jackson...	15	1	35	15	1	35	"	"	"				
——"— George Pringle...	27	1	31	27	1	31	"	"	"				
——"— Thomas McJoague...	44	1	31	44	1	31	"	"	"				
——"—John Lovell...	42	3	57	42	3	57	"	"	"				
——"— Alexander Mackenzie	16	"	59	16	"	59	"	"	"				
——"— James Bohannan	12	2	71	12	2	71	"	"	"				
——"— Peter Houston	16	2	41	16	2	41	"	"	"				
——"—Peter Ward	21	"	01	21	"	01	"	"	"				
——"—William Marsh	61	3	66	61	3	66	"	"	"				
——"—John McKnight	5	1	76	5	1	76	"	"	"				
——"—William Busby	18	3	61	18	3	61	"	"	"				
——"—John Boulger	11	2	13	11	2	13	"	"	"				
——"—John Griffiths	6	2	38	6	2	38	"	"	"				
——"—John Dalton	17	"	94	17	"	94	"	"	"				
——"—William Healy	12	1	23	12	1	23	"	"	"				
——"—George Bingham	9	3	48	9	3	48	"	"	"				
——"—Francis McLean	43	"	31	43	"	31	"	"	"				
——"—Robert Coleman	1	1	51	1	1	51	"	"	"				
——"—Edward Cassidy	21	"	70	21	"	70	"	"	"				
——"—James Wilson	5	2	14	5	2	14	"	"	"				
——"—John Merton	11	1	30	11	1	30	"	"	"				
——"—John Woods	39	1	44	39	1	44	"	"	"				
——"—Thomas McCoy	3	"	86	3	"	86	"	"	"				
——"—Edward Howe	56	1	21	56	1	21	"	"	"				
——"—Peter Leack	23	3	98	23	3	98	"	"	"				
——"—John Webb	23	1	65	23	1	65	"	"	"				
——"—George Fishwick	3	2	74	3	2	74	"	"	"				
——"—Robert Collett	13	"	41	13	"	41	"	"	"				

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30 April 1828.			Amount Paid.			Amount with Accountant General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1828.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rr.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	rs.	Rs.	qr.	r	
Private Joseph Wilkins	11	1	61	11	1	61	"	"	"				
—— "—William Mildrum	34	3	85	34	3	85	"	"	"				
Serjeant Philip Marks	23	1	87	23	1	87	"	"	"				
Private Francis Bouncer	10	3	75	10	3	75	"	"	"				
—— James Newman	4	"	76	4	"	76	"	"	"				
—— Francis McGhee	"	"	60	"	"	60	"	"	"				
—— Patrick Cassidy	25	2	84	25	2	84	"	"	"				
—— Thomas McCaw	8	"	21	8	"	21	"	"	"				
—— Walter Gordon	5	"	45	5	"	45	"	"	"				
Corporal John Wardle	"	3	24	"	3	24	"	"	"				
Private Robert Fleming	11	3	33	11	3	33	"	"	"				
—— James Hampson	1	"	57	1	"	57	"	"	"				
—— Daniel Salmon	17	1	23	17	1	23	"	"	"				
—— James Leach	12	2	03	12	2	03	"	"	"				
—— James Rothwell	13	"	48	13	"	48	"	"	"				
—— William Wells	17	"	83	17	"	83	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Government on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.—
—— John Pawley	10	1	65	10	1	65	"	"	"				
—— John Fleet	14	"	22	14	"	22	"	"	"				
—— William Ogilvies	15	2	42	15	2	42	"	"	"				
—— Alexander Munro	28	2	86	28	2	86	"	"	"				
—— Allen Galbraith	12	"	53	12	"	53	"	"	"				
Bombardier Robert Braley	19	3	48	19	3	48	"	"	"				
Gunner Richard Window	21	2	14	21	2	14	"	"	"				
—— John Pomeroy	26	"	80	26	"	80	"	"	"				
—— John McDonald	12	"	83	12	"	83	"	"	"				
—— Abraham Daken	16	1	05	16	1	05	"	"	"				
Serjeant Patrick Mathews	95	3	31	95	3	31	"	"	"				
—— William Brown	27	"	05	27	"	05	"	"	"				
Gunner John Melntyre	9	"	23	9	"	23	"	"	"				
—— Thomas Knipe	31	3	08	31	3	08	"	"	"				
Gunner John Bowe	5	1	04	5	1	04	"	"	"				
Mr. Richard Hutchings	684	3	77	296	"	72	388	3	05				Two Seals one Key with a Ring and a Pencil case are with the Registrar.
William Kirke Saudon Lieut. H. C. Marine	437	"	55	223	2	24	213	2	31				Rs. 6373 3 45 paid Henry Wooler in part of the Bond Rs, 55000 and upwards, another claim of Rs. 800 filed against this Estate, deceased's half share in late firm of Lugrin and Watson not yet settled.
John Mainwaring H. M. 67th foot	341	2	64	68	"	03	273	2	61				
John Snaith Watson	27,018	1	64	8974	1	64	17620	"	"	424			
Serjeant William Sharp	655	1	30	655	1	30	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
—— John West	1,212	2	27	1212	2	27	"	"	"				
Richard Reynolds Lieut. H. C. Marine	1,327	"	29	1327	"	29	"	"	"				The balance has been divided amongst three Bond Creditors of the deceased, the amount of Effects sold at the Persian Gulph and the amount of Pay and allowances is to be recovered from Marine Pay Office.
John Freeman H. M. 67th Regiment of Foot	996	1	09	996	1	09	"	"	"				Rs. 805 " 10 paid to Messrs. Shotton & Co. on account of Mary Freeman the admx' of the said deceased in England'
E. C. Lee	16	3	78	1	"	78	15	3	"				
James Gardiner of Pylghantcherry	60,247	2	53	19888	1	41	40359	"	94				Mrs Gardiner the widow has received her one third share viz. in cash 11138 2 62 and at 5 per cent Note for Sicca Rs. 5400 equal at par Rs 6832. The Balance in Treasury belongs to children of which 10700 Sicca Rs. equal to Bombay Rs. 11556 are vested in 5 per cent promissory Notes of 1822 23.—
Charles John Wheler Civil Service	2298	1	25	2298	1	25	"	"	"				Rs. 2083 2 27 paid to Messrs Remington Crawford & Co. in part of their Bond Debt.
Jane Smith widow of Cornet J. B. Smith	2655	1	38	858	"	85	1797	"	53				
Thomas George Hall Captain H. M. 67th	15451	1	83	3395	3	43	12055	1	90				
Sub Conductor Thomas Llewellyn alias Jones	2110	3	68	2110	3	68	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
John Lewis Midshipman H. C. Marine	631	3	79	79	3	87	551	3	92				
William Twigg Lieut. 2d | 8th N. I.	323	"	64	244	1	09	83	3	55				
John Hector Jones Civil Service	5512	"	78	4565	3	60	1046	1	18				
John Henry Grubb Lieut. H. C. Marine	12719	"	74	11602	1	13	"	"	"	1116	3	61	The balance in the hands of the Admr. is the amount of Final dividend due to four Bond Creditors
Henry Jones Serjeant H. M. 20th Infantry	1105	"	83	299	1	51	805	3	32				
Thomas David Hughes Lieut. 1st | 9th N. I	2995	2	53	2966	"	23	"	"	"	9	2	30	The balance is a dividend due to Meer Mahomed Ally.
Richard Watson Lt. H. C. Marine	7628	"	71	2572	2	44	4624	"	55	431	1	72	
Gunner Mathew O'Gaira	26	"	56	26	"	56	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt. on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
John Rutherford and Melina Rutherford wife or widow of John Rutherford	6303	3	32	565	"	95	5737	2	37				
Gunner William Sheff	40	1	28	40	1	28	"	"	"				
—— Robert Smith	37	"	73	37	"	73	"	"	"				
—— John McIntosh	30	"	40	30	"	40	"	"	"				
—— William Rice	52	2	50	52	2	50	"	"	"				
—— Roger Fisher	23	1	56	23	1	56	"	"	"				
—— William Ledwick	28	3	06	28	3	06	"	"	"				
—— William House	4	"	58	4	"	58	"	"	"				
—— John Horn	17	1	26	17	1	26	"	"	"				
Drummer Class Bryan	13	1	15	13	1	15	"	"	"				
Recruit Patrick Horan	25	2	49	25	2	49	"	"	"				
—— John Breston	20	"	09	20	"	09	"	"	"				
—— "—Timothy Howard	12	2	50	12	2	50	"	"	"				
Corporal Thomas Oliphant	43	"	77	43	"	77	"	"	"				
—— William Yeoman	22	3	30	22	3	30	"	"	"				
Fifer Charles A. Moore	12	3	29	12	3	29	"	"	"				
Private James Brazel	38	3	11	38	3	11	"	"	"				
—— Archibald Fleming	5	1	17	5	1	17	"	"	"				
—— Mathew Parrott	19	"	26	19	"	26	"	"	"				
—— Daniel Gavin	37	2	05	37	2	05	"	"	"				
—— John Barker	4	2	69	4	2	69	"	"	"				
—— Alexander Paterson	34	"	89	34	"	89	"	"	"				
—— John Budd	10	2	86	10	2	86	"	"	"				
—— Thomas Boland	9	2	40	9	2	40	"	"	"				Balance paid over to the Military Secretary to Govt.on account of the legal representatives of the deceased.
—— George Crowthers	36	3	72	36	3	72	"	"	"				
—— James Ford	41	2	21	41	2	21	"	"	"				
—— Francis Dougherty	49	"	20	49	"	20	"	"	"				
—— Isaac Charles	14	2	75	14	2	75	"	"	"				
—— Thomas Veazy	34	2	47	34	2	47	"	"	"				
—— James Murray	49	1	01	49	1	01	"	"	"				
—— William Waring	4	3	13	4	3	13	"	"	"				
—— Michael Gunn	12	1	12	12	1	12	"	"	"				
—— James Dible	16	1	99	16	1	99	"	"	"				
Drummer Eaves 2d Company 2d Battn. Arty.	14	2	98	14	2	98	"	"	"				
Corporal Samuel Fishers	81	1	44	81	1	44	"	"	"				
Gunner Thomas Shorrocks	10	2	05	10	2	05	"	"	"				
—— Dennis Oniel	13	3	07	13	3	07	"	"	"				
—— William Doyle	44	1	36	44	1	36	"	"	"				
—— William Bovis	23	"	83	23	"	83	"	"	"				
Private John Chapman	31	"	37	31	"	37	"	"	"				
Gunner Joshua Knight	26	1	29	26	1	29	"	"	"				
—— Joseph Capman	17	2	90	17	2	90	"	"	"				
—— Thomas Gibbs	40	3	46	40	3	46	"	"	"				
—— Owen Mathew	10	1	74	10	1	74	"	"	"				
—— John Dougan	1	3	35	1	3	35	"	"	"				
—— Patrick Ainwright	53	"	45	53	"	45	"	"	"				
Serjeant John Galagan	82	"	75	82	"	75	"	"	"				
Gunner Henry Waller	40	"	91	40	"	91	"	"	"				
Edmund Dyer Master Mariner	1376	2	39	919	3	74	456	2	65	130	"	85	The balance is the amount of further dividend due to the creditors.
Henry Hannah Sub Conductor	271	2	83	141	1	98	"	"	"	66	"	90	Rs. 2554 " 94 remitted to Messrs. Inglis Forbes and Co on account of the mother of the said deceased and a Gold Repeater two Seals and one Key delivered over to Messrs. Forbes and Co. to transmit to the mother of the said deceased the balance in the hands of the Registrar is the amount of a claim unpaid.
Edmund Slingsby Sturmey late of Bushire	99	2	57	33	1	67	"	"	"	75	"	"	
Bartholomew Dominicetti Lieut. H. C. Marine	5992	1	6	5917	1	65	"	"	"				
Ralph Ousely Assistant Surgeon	1816	2	21	1729	"	73	"	"	"	87	1	48	The balance is the amount of small dividends due to certain creditors.
Charles Watson Seaman	120	2	56	7	"	04	113	2	52				
William Burke ditto	51	01	98	4	"	08	47	1	90				

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on 28 June, 2017

SEASON, 1828-29.

East India Company's Ships, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, Principal Officers, Surgeons, Pursers, Time of coming afloat, &c.

Voyage.	Ships' Names.	Consignments.	Ton-nage.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	To be afloat.	To sail to Graves-end.	To be in the Downs.	When sailed
												1828	1828	1829	
7	*Buckinghamshire.*	Bombay and China	1367	(Company's Ship)	Richard Glasspoole....	John Hillman	Thomas Allchin.... ...	Henry Cayley.....	Charles W. White.....	Andrew Johnstons..	Robert G. Lancaster	21 Nov.	7 Dec.	12 Jan.	
8	*Herefordshire.*		1279	John Locke, Esq.	William Hope.....	Edward Foord.....	Richard Card.....	James R. Lancaster....	John D. Horwman..	Jo n Thomson.....	Edward Crowfoot ..				
9	*Bridgewater.*	Bengal and China.	1276	James Sims, Esq.	John R. Manderson. . .	William H Walker...	Charles S. Bawtres....	David Home.....	Frederick Sims.....	George Graham....	Joseph Cragg.....				
8	*Lady Melville.*		1263	Octavius Wigram, Esq. .	Richard Cl fford. . . .	Robert Cifford	William Lewis.....	Thomas Littlejohn....	Henry Walford.....	Robert Fullerton....	William Clifford.....				
8	*General Kyd.*	St. Helena Bombay and China.	1286	Robert Small, Esq. ..	Samuel Serle.	Richa d Aplin.....	Adam H. Crawford....	John Domett.....	John B. Down.....	Frederick P. Alleyn...	Benjamin B. Lord				
5	*Farquharson.*	Bengal and China	1326	John C, Lochner, Esq. .	John Cruickshank. . . .	Robert Jobl ng	George Lloyd.....	John G. Murray.....	Thomas Rennie.....	J. H. Blennerhasset	Frederick H. Halpin	8 Dec.	21 Dec.	26 Jan.	
9	*Inglis.*		1298	R. Bonnadaile, Esq, ..	Joseph Dudman. . . .	Philip Herbert	William B. Coles.....	James Mowatt.....	John Garner.....	John Lawson.....	Robert Middlemass..				
7	*Duke of York.*	Bengal and China.	1327	S. Ma joribanks, Esq. ..	Robert Locke. , . . .	George Ireland	John Thomson.....	Dudley No th.....	Henry L. Bayly.....	David Allan.....	William E. Browns...	22 Dec.	5 Jan.	10 Feb,	
5	*Hythe.*...		1333	S. Marjoribanks, Esq. ..	John Shepherd.	George C. Arbuthnot..	Robert Scott.....	Chas. K. Johnstone.....	William T. Dry.....	Robert Alexander	Donald Grassick....				
2	*Duke of Sussex*	Bombay and China.	1336	S. Marjoribanks, Esq...	Walter H. Whitehead,	John D. Orr.....	Basil W. Munro	Christopher MacRae...	Thomas Onslow.....	John Sim.....	Charles D. Morson..	1829 5 Jan.	19 Jan.	24 Feb,	
9	*Atlas.*		1267	Charles O, Mayne, Esq.	John Hine	Henry Bristow.....	John Vaux.....	Charles Hawkins.....	Charles Morgan.....	Robert Murray.....	William Gallagher...				
6	*Kellie Castle.*	St. Helena, Straits of Malacca and China.	1332	George Read, Esq. ...	Edward L. Adams. . .	Robert Patullo.....	Francis West.....	William S. Stockley....	James Hamilton.....	John Cullen.....	John White.....				
	Thames.		1330	Henry Blanshard, Esq...	James Keith Forbes . .	Charles Penny.....	William Clark.....	John M Iness Farell....	William Rudd.....	Henry Perrin.....	Fred. P. Cockerill,..	19 Jan.	3 Feb.	12 Mar,	
6	*Windsor.*	Madras and China.	1335	George Clay, Esq.	Thomas Haviside. . . .	William MacNair...	Mark Cayson.....	Robert E. Warner....	Benjamin John Elder.	Joseph Docker.....					
5	*Repulse.*		1334	John Fam Timms, Esq	John Paterson.	Henry Gribble.....	Arthur C. Watling....	Godfrey S. Hirst.....	Henry Baker.....	William Scott.....	Nicholas G. Glass.. .				
7	*Waterloo.*	China.	1325	(Company's Ship.)	David R. Newall. . . .	William R. Blakeley...	Frederick Hedges ...	Thomas Peckman.....	Charles Evans.....	James Halliday.....		5 Mar.	20 March.	25 April	
8	*Vansittart.*		1278	Joseph Hare, Esq.	W. H. C. Dalrymple. .	Hen y E monds.....	Archibald C. Barclay...	John Duncan.....		James W. Wilson....					
12	*Scaleby Castle.*		1212	(Company's Ship.	James B Burnett. . .	Peter Pitcher.....	William Tay'or.....	John Tate.....	Douglas Thompson..	William Hayland....	John Benifold.....				
30	*Lowther Castle.*		1427	Matthew Isacke, Esq. ...	G orge K Ba hie . .	John Gibbo ne.....						10 Mar.	20 March	19 April	
10	*Charles Grant.*		1271	William Moffat Esq....	Roger B. Everes'. . .	Joseph Coates.....	Cu tis A. Eastmure.....	Charles H. Leaver.....	Arthur Burnell.....		Frederick Palmer....				
11	*Thomas Grenville*		886	(Company's Ship) . .	Charles Shea.	Robert Rob on.....	James Crozier.....	Augustus Urmston.....	Rich Old Mackenzie	Adam Elliot.....	Joseph Adams.....				
9	*Princess Charlotte of Wales.*		978	Ch rles B. Gribble Esq	Christopher Biden						William H. Hunt....				
8	*Minerva.*		976	George Palmer, Esq. . .	Geo ge Probyn	James Daymer..	Charles Ingram.....	Adolphus Tudor..	Baker I Littlehales...	William Chanter....					
9	*Marquis of Wellington.* ..		961	Henry Bonham, Esq. . .	Alfred Chapman, ...	Robert B. shi le.....	John S. Sparkes	Wi liam Liederdale.....							

Printed at the Gazette Press, by Thomas Rigby.